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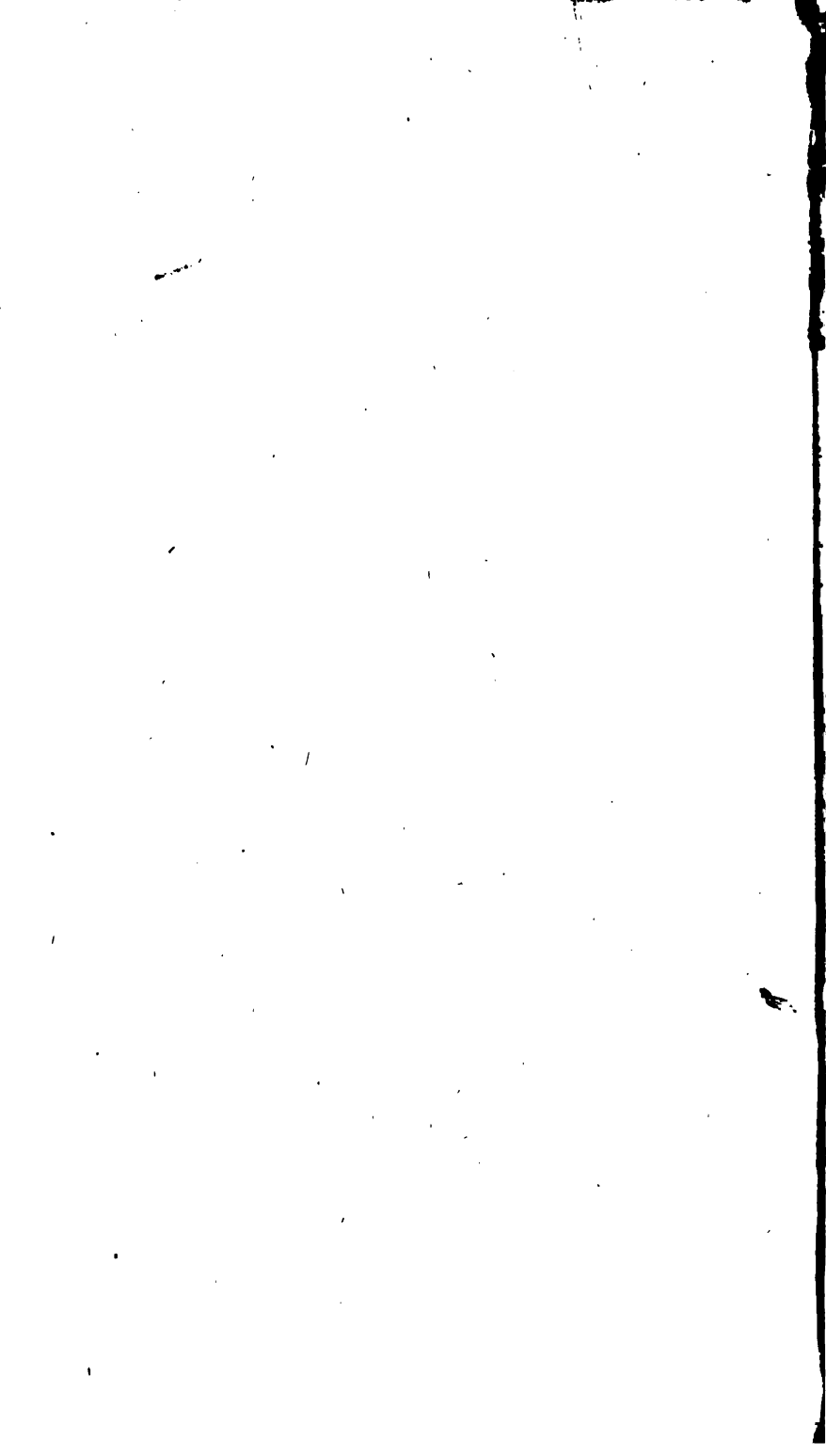


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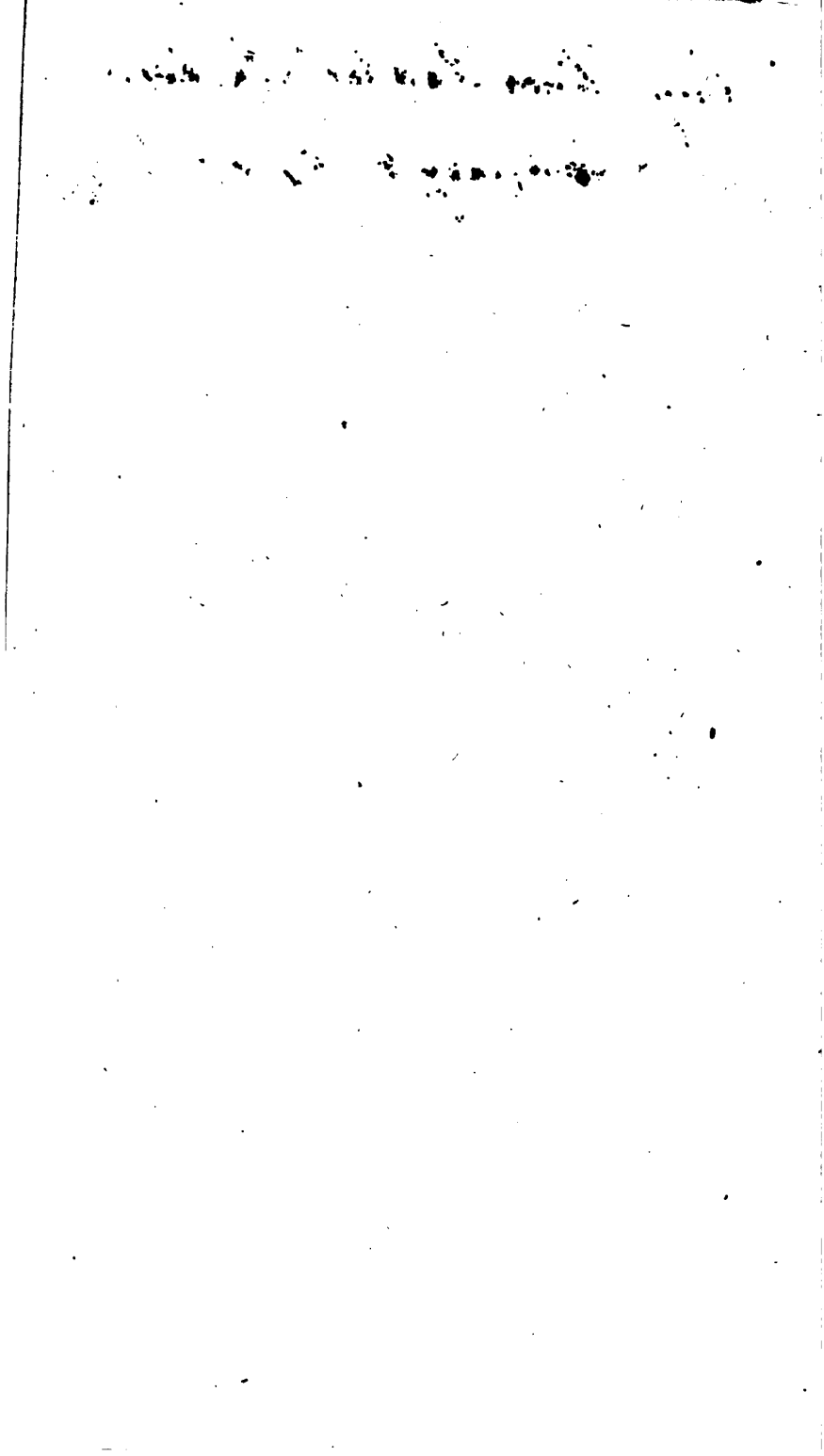






Lucy: Eliza: Hatchett: Jackson
January 8. 1874.

~~Letter III B. 19~~



ELEMENTS
OF
GALIC GRAMMAR.

IN FOUR PARTS:

- I. OF PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY,**
- II. OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.**
- III. OF SYNTAX.**
- IV. OF DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.**

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INTRO-

E R R A T A.

Page 15. line 11 from the bottom, *for* pronunciation? *read* signification?

- | | | |
|------|-------|--|
| 16. | 19. | <i>for</i> esith <i>read</i> sith. |
| 26. | 4. | <i>for</i> present century <i>read</i> last century. |
| 28. | 12. | <i>for</i> effect <i>read</i> affect. |
| 39. | 14. | <i>for</i> present <i>read</i> last. |
| 51. | 17. | <i>for</i> crich <i>read</i> c'iche. |
| 64. | 7. | <i>for</i> Rule <i>read</i> Rules. |
| 72. | last. | <i>for</i> T iad <i>read</i> Ta iad. |
| 87. | 15. | <i>for</i> suibhail— suibhal <i>read</i> siubhail—siubhal. |
| 97. | last. | <i>for</i> and passim <i>read</i> &c. passim. |
| 98. | 5. | from the bottom of the text, <i>for</i> I struck <i>read</i> I strike. |
| 103. | 1. | of note (a) <i>for</i> toubhairt <i>read</i> thubhairt. |
| 131. | 12. | from the bottom, <i>for</i> quod <i>read</i> quòd. |
| | 11. | from the bottom, <i>for</i> quòd <i>read</i> quod. |
| 138. | 13. | <i>for</i> endining <i>read</i> ending in. |
| | 16. | <i>after</i> Aspirated <i>read</i> Form. |
| 145. | 5. | <i>for</i> Nir <i>read</i> Fir. |
| 150. | 16. | <i>for</i> to species <i>read</i> to the species. |
| 155. | 21. | <i>for</i> chruadal aic <i>read</i> chruadalaich. |

ENTERED IN STATIONERS' HALL.

4

INTRODUCTION.

THE utility of a grammar of the Scottish Gaelic will be variously appreciated. Some will be disposed to deride the vain endeavour to restore vigour to a decaying superannuated language. They who reckon on the extirpation of the Gaelic a necessary step toward that general extension of the English, which they deem essential to the political interest of the Highlands, will condemn every project which seems likely to retard its extinction. Those who consider that there are many parts of the Highlands, where the inhabitants can, at present, receive no useful knowledge whatever, except through the channel of their native tongue, will probably be of opinion that the Gaelic ought at least to be tolerated. Yet these too may condemn as useless, if not ultimately detrimental, any attempt to cultivate its powers, or to

A prolong

prolong its existence. Others will entertain a different opinion. They will judge from experience, as well as from the nature of the case, that no measures, merely of a literary kind, will prevail to hinder the progress of the English language over the Highlands; while general convenience and emolument, not to mention private emulation and vanity, conspire to facilitate its introduction, and prompt the natives to its acquisition. They will perceive at the same time, that while the Galic continues to be the common speech of multitudes; while the knowledge of many important facts, of many necessary arts, of morals, of religion, and of the laws of the land, can be conveyed to them only by means of this language; it must be of material service to preserve it in such a state of cultivation and purity, as that it may be fully adequate to these valuable ends; in a word, that while it is a living language, it may answer the purpose of a living language.

To those who wish for an uniformity of speech over the whole kingdom, it may not be impertinent to suggest one remark. The more that the human mind is enlightened, the more desirous it becomes of farther acquisitions in knowledge. The only channel through which the rudiments of knowledge can be conveyed to the mind of a remote highlander, is the Galic language. By learning to read and to understand what he reads, in his native tongue, an appetite is generated for those stores of science which are accessible only through the medium of the English language. Hence an acquaintance with the English is found to be necessary, for enabling him to gratify his desire after further attainments. The study of it becomes of course an object of importance; it is commenced and prosecuted with increasing diligence.

diligence. These premises seem to warrant a conclusion, which might at first appear paradoxical; that, by cultivating the Galic, you effectually, though indirectly, promote the study and diffuse the knowledge of the English.

To public teachers it is of the highest moment, that the medium through which their instructions are communicated be properly adapted to that use, and that they be enabled to avail themselves of it in the fittest manner. A language destitute of grammatical regularity can possess neither perspicuity nor precision, and must therefore be very inadequate to the purpose of conveying one's thoughts. The Galic is in manifest danger of falling into this discreditable condition, from the disuse of old idioms and distinctions, and the admission of modern corruptions, unless means be applied to prevent its degenerating. It is obvious too that a speaker cannot express himself with precision, without a correct knowledge of grammar. When he is conscious of his ignorance in this respect, he must deliver himself sometimes ambiguously or erroneously, always with diffidence and hesitation. Whereas one who has an accurate knowledge of the structure and phraseology of the language he speaks, will seldom fail to utter his thoughts with superior confidence, energy, and effect.

A COMPETENT degree of this knowledge is requisite to the hearer also, to enable him to apprehend the full import, and the precise force of the words of the speaker. Among the readers of Galic, who are every day becoming more numerous, those only who have studied it grammatically are qualified to understand accurately what they read, and to explain it distinctly

INTRODUCTION.

distinctly to others. Yet it cannot be denied that comparatively few ever arrive at a correct or even a tolerable knowledge of grammar, without the help of a treatise composed for the purpose. Whoever therefore allows that the Galic must be employed in communicating useful knowledge to a large body of people, will readily admit the extensive utility of investigating and unfolding its grammatical principles. Impressed with this conviction, I have been induced to offer to the public the following attempt to developé the grammar of the Scottish Galic.

WHILE I have endeavoured to render this treatise useful to those who wish to improve the knowledge of Galic which they already possess; I have also kept in view the gratification of others, who do not understand the Galic; but yet may be desirous to examine the structure and properties of this ancient language. To serve both these purposes, I have occasionally introduced such observations on the analogy between the Galic idiom and that of some other tongues, particularly the Hebrew, as a moderate knowledge of these enabled me to collect. The Irish dialect of the Galic is the nearest cognate of the Scottish Galic. An intimate acquaintance with its vocables and structure, both ancient and modern, would have been of considerable use. This I cannot pretend to have acquired. I have not failed however to consult, and to derive some advantage from such Irish philologists as were accessible to me: particularly O'Molloy, O'Brien, Vallency, and Lhuyd. I know but one publication professedly on the subject of Galic grammar, written by a Scotsman.* I have

* Analysis of the Galic Language, by William Shaw. A. M.

have consulted it also : but in this quarter I have no obligations to acknowledge.

WITH respect to my literary countrymen, who are proficient in the Galic, and who may cast an eye on this volume, less with a view to learn than to criticise; while I profess a due deference to their judgment, and declare my anxiety to obtain their favourable suffrage, I must take the liberty to intreat their attention to the following considerations.

THE subject of Universal grammar has been examined of late with a truly philosophical spirit, and has been settled on rational and stable principles. Yet in applying these principles to explain the grammar of a particular language, the divisions, the arrangements, and the rules to be given are, in a good measure, mechanical and arbitrary. One set of rules may be equally just with another. For what is it that grammatical rules do? They bring into view, the various parts, inflections, or as they may be termed, the *phaenomena* of a language, and class them together in a certain order. If these *phaenomena* be all brought forward, and stated according as they actually appear in the language, the rules may be said to be both just and complete. Different sets of rules may exhibit the same things in a different order, and yet may all be equally just. The superiority seems on a comparison, to belong to that system which follows most nearly the order of nature, or the process of the mind in forming the several inflexions : or rather perhaps to that system which, from its simplicity, or clear and comprehensive arrangement, is most fitted to assist the memory in acquiring and retaining the parts of speech with their several inflections.

IN

IN distributing the various parts of a language into their several classes, and imposing names on them, we ought always to be guided by the nature of that language: and to guard against adopting, with inconsiderate servility, the distributions and technical terms of another. This caution is the more necessary because in our researches into the grammar of any particular tongue, we are apt to follow implicitly the order of the Latin grammar, on which we have been long accustomed to fix our attention, and which we are ever ready to erect into a model for the grammar of all languages. To force the several parts of speech into moulds formed for the idioms of the Latin tongue, and to frame them so as to suit a nomenclature adapted to the peculiarities of Latin grammar, must have the effect of disguising or concealing the peculiarities, and confounding the true distinctions, which belong to the language under discussion.

ALTHOUGH in treating of Galic grammar, the caution here suggested ought never to be forgotten; yet it is needless to reject indiscriminately all the forms and terms introduced into the grammar of other languages. Where the same classifications which have been employed in the grammar of the Latin, or of any other well known tongue, will suit the Galic also; it is but a convenient kind of courtesy to adopt these, and apply to them the same names which are already familiar to us.

IN stating the result of my researches into Galic grammar, I have endeavoured to conform to these general views. I found the field of investigation wide, and almost wholly untrodden. My task was not to fill up or improve the plan of any former writer, but to form a plan for myself. In the several departments,

departments of my subject, I adopted that distribution which, after various trials, appeared the most eligible. When I found terms already in use in the grammars of other languages, which suited tolerably well the divisions I found it requisite to make; I chose to adopt these, rather than load the treatise with novel or uncommon terms. If their import was not sufficiently obvious already, I either explained the precise sense in which I used them, or referred to their use in other grammars. In some instances I found myself obliged to employ less common terms; but in the choice of these I endeavoured to avoid the affectation of technical nicety. I am far from being persuaded that I am so fortunate as to have hit on the best possible plan. I am certain that it must be far from complete. To such charges a first essay must necessarily be found liable. Still I am encouraged to hope that the work may not prove wholly useless or unacceptable. Imperfect as it is, I think I do a service of its kind to my countrymen, by frankly offering the fruits of my labour to such as may chuse to make use of them. It has been, if I mistake not, the misfortune of Galic grammar, that its ablest friends have done nothing directly in its support, because they were apprehensive that they could not do every thing.

I CONFESS that my circumscribed knowledge of the varieties of dialect used in different parts of the Highlands, may have left me unacquainted with some genuine Galic idioms, which ought to be noticed in a work of this kind. The same cause may have led me to assert some things in too general terms, not being sufficiently informed concerning the exceptions which may be found in use, in some particular districts. I respectfully invite, and will
thankfully

thankfully receive, the correction of any person, whose more accurate and extensive information enables him to supply my omissions, or to rectify my mistakes.

IN a few particulars I have differed from some of the highest living authorities ; I mean those gentlemen whose superior abilities are so conspicuous in the masterly translation of the sacred Scriptures, with which the Highlands of Scotland are now blessed. Here I have been careful to state the grounds on which my judgement was formed. In doing this I would always be understood to advance my opinion, and propose my reasons, with the view of suggesting them to the consideration of my countrymen, rather than in the expectation of having my conclusions universally sustained and adopted.

AMONG my grammatical readers, it is probable that some may have formed to themselves arrangements on the subject, different from mine. Of these I have to request, that they do not form a hasty judgement of the work, from a partial inspection of it ; nor condemn it merely because it may differ from their preconceived schemes. Let them indulge me with a patient perusal of the whole, and a candid comparison of the several parts of the system with each other. To a judicious critic, some faults and many defects may appear, and several improvements will occur. On this supposition, I have one request more to make ; that he join his efforts with mine in serving a common cause, interesting to our country, and dear to every patriotic Highlander.

ELEMENTS
OF
GALIC GRAMMAR.

PART I.

OF PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE Galic alphabet consists of eighteen letters: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u. Of these, five are vowels, a, e, i, o, u; the rest, consonants.

In explaining the powers of the letters, and of their several combinations, such obstacles lie in the way, that complete success is not to be expected. In order to explain, in writing, the sounds of a particular language, the only obvious method is to represent them by the letters commonly employed to exhibit similar sounds in some well known living language. But there are sounds in the Galic, to which there are none perfectly similar in English, nor perhaps in any modern European tongue. Besides, the same combination of letters does not invariably represent the same sound, in one age, that it did in a former, or that it may do in the next. And this may be equally true of the letters of the Galic alphabet, whose

whose powers are to be taught; and of the letters of any other language, by whose sounds the powers of the former are to be explained. A diversity of pronunciation is very distinguishable also in different districts of the Highlands of Scotland, even in uttering the same words written in the same manner. Though the powers of the letters then may be explained to a certain degree of accuracy, yet much will still remain to be learned by the information of the ear alone.

Although the chief use of the vowels be to represent the *vocal sounds* of speech, and that of the consonants to represent its *articulations*; yet as in many languages, so in Galic, the consonants sometimes serve to modify the sound of the vowels with which they are combined; while, on the other hand, the vowels often qualify the sound of the consonants by which they are preceded or followed.

Beside the common division of the letters into vowels and consonants, it is found convenient to adopt some further subdivisions.

The vowels are divided into *broad* and *small*. A, o, u, are called *broad* vowels; e, i, *small* vowels.

The consonants are divided into *Mutes* and *Liquids*: *Mutes*, b, c, d, f, g, m, p, t. *Liquids*, l, n, r, s. They are also divided into *Labials*, *Palatals*, and *Linguals*; so named from the organs employed in pronouncing them: *Labials*, b, f, m, p: *Palatals*, c, g: *Linguals*, d, l, n, r, s, t.

The aspirate *h* is not included in any of these divisions. (a)

OF

(a) Writers, who have touched on this part of Galic Grammar, following the Irish grammarians, have divided the consonants further into *mutable* and *immutable*. The former name has been given to consonants which, in writing, have been occasionally combined with the letter *b*; and the latter name to those consonants which have not, in writing, been combined with *b*. This peculiarity in the manner of writing some consonants has not its foundation in the genius or structure

OF THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS. (b)

All the vowels are sometimes long, sometimes short. A long vowel is often marked with an accent, especially when the quantity of the vowel determines the meaning of the word; as 'bàs' *death*, 'sàil' *the beam*, 'càraid' *a pair*, 'rìs' *again*, 'mò' *more*, 'lòn' *a marsh*; which are distinguished by the accent alone from 'bas' *the palm of the hand*, 'fai' *a beam*, 'caraid' *a friend*, 'ris' *to*, 'lon' *the elk*.

All the vowels, but especially the broad ones, have somewhat of a nasal sound when preceded or followed by m, mh, n, nn. No vowels are doubled in the same syllable like *ee, oo*, in English.

In almost all polysyllables, the accent falls on the first syllable. (c) The other syllables are short and unaccented; and the vowels, in that situation have, in general, the same short obscure sound. Hence it happens that the broad vowels, in these syllables, are often used indiscriminately.

There are no quiescent final vowels.

A

ture of the language; but has arisen from a defect in Galic orthography, which has been often observed and regretted. To retain the names given to such injudicious discriminations can only have the effect of perpetuating errors, which it would be desirable rather to correct. I venture, therefore, to discard the distinction of *mutable* and *immutable* consonants; as not merely useless, but as tending to mislead the learner.

(b) In explaining the sounds of the letters I have availed myself of the very correct and acute remarks on this subject, annexed to the Galic Version of the New Test. 1767.

(c) If it be thought that this renders the language too monotonous, it may be observed, on the other hand, that it prevents ambiguities and obscurities in rapid speaking, as the accent marks the initial syllable of polysyllables. Declaimers, of both sexes, have often found their advantage in this circumstance.

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short, like *o* in *hot*; as 'mo' *my*, 'do' *thy*, 'dochan' *harm*.

2. Both long and short: long, nearly like *o* in *old*; as 'lom' *bare*, 'toll' *a hole*: short; as 'lomadh' *making bare*, 'tolladh' *boring*.

3. Both long and short, like (a) & (u): long; as 'fogh-lum' *to learn*: short; as 'roghulan' *choice*, 'logh' *to forgive*.

U

U has one sound, both long and short, like *oo* in *fool*: long; as 'ùr' *fresh*, 'ùraich' *to renew*: short; as 'abh' *an egg*, 'urras' *a fury*.

OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

There are thirteen Diphthongs reckoned in Gaelic; *ae*, *ai*, *ao*; *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*; *ia*, *io*, *iu*; *oi*; *ua*, *ui*. Of these, *ae*, *eu*, *ia*, *ua*: are always long: the others are sometimes long, sometimes short.

Ae.

The sound of *ae* is made up of (i) *a* short, and (i) *a* short. This Diphthong hardly occurs. (e)

Ai.

The sound of *ai* is either made up of the sounds of both the vowels, or like that of the former.

1. Made up of (i) *a* and (i) *i*: the *a* long, the *i* short; as 'fàidh' *a prophet*: the *a* short, the *i* short; as 'claidh-eamh' *a sword*.

2. Made

(d) That is the second sound assigned to *a*:

(e) The plural of 'la' or 'latha' *a day*, is sometimes written 'laeth'; but it is doubtful how far this is a proper mode of writing it. The word 'Gaelic' has of late been written with *ae* in the first syllable. Whether this way of spelling it be preferable to the former 'Gailic, Gaidhlig, Gaidheilg, &c.' must depend on the etymon of the word; a point not yet fully settled.

2. Made up of (2) *a* and (1) *i*; the *a* long, the *i* short; as 'faighde' *arrows*.

Before a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *i* often loses its sound, and only serves to qualify the sound of the following consonant. Hence,

3. Like (1) *a* alone: long; as 'fàisg' *to squeeze*, 'fàilt-e' *salutation*: short; as 'glaic' *a hollow*, 'tais' *soft*.

4. Like (2) *a* alone: short; as 'airm' *arms*, 'gairm' *a call*.

Ao.

1. The sound of *ao* is like (2) *a*: long, as 'caora' *a sheep*, 'faobhar' *the edge of a tool*, 'faothair' *labour*.

Ea.

The sound of *ea* is either made up of the sounds of both the vowels, or like that of one of them.

1. Made up of (2) *e* and (1) *a*: *e* very short, *a* long; as 'beann' *a summit, pinnacle*, 'feall' *deceit*; *a* short; as 'meal' *to enjoy*, 'speal' *a scythe*.

Before a Lingual or Palatal, not quiescent, the *a* frequently loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the following consonant; hence,

2. Like (1) *e*: long, as 'dean' *to do*; short, as 'fear' *a man*, 'bean' *a woman*.

3. Like (2) *e*: long, as 'caflan' *seek*; short, as 'fead' *whistle*.

After a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *e* loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the preceding consonant; hence,

4. Like (1) *a*: long, as 'ceard' *an artificer*; short, as 'geal' *white*.

5. Like (3) *a*: short, as 'itheadh' *eating*, 'coireach' *faulty*.

Ei.

The sound of *ei* is either made up of the sounds of both the vowels, or like that of *e* alone.

1. Made

1. Made up of (1) *e* and (1) *i* : *e* long, *i* short, as ‘*fgeimh*’ *beauty* ; *e* short, as ‘*meidh*’ a *balance*.

(2) Made up of (2) *e* and (1) *i* : *e* long, *i* short, as ‘*feidh*’ *deer* ; *e* short, as ‘*greigh*’ a *herd*, *stud*.

Before a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *i* loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the following consonant ; hence,

3. Like (1) *e* alone ; long, as ‘*mèise*’ of a *plate*.

4. Like (2) *e* alone : long, as ‘*cigin*’ *necessity* ; short, as ‘*eich*’ *horses*.

EO.

The sound of *eo* is either made up of the sounds of both vowels, or like that of *o* alone.

1. Made up of (2) *e* and (1) *o* : *e* very short, *o* long, as ‘*beo*’ *alive*, ‘*eolas*’ *knowledge* ; *o* short, as ‘*beothail*’ *lively*.

After a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *e* loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the preceding consonant ; hence,

2. Like (1) *o* ; long, as ‘*leomhann*’ a *lion* ; short, as ‘*deoch*’ *drink*.

EU.

The sound of *eu* is like (2) *e* alone ; long, as ‘*teum*’ to *bite*, ‘*gleus*’ *trim*, *entertainment*.

IA.

The sound of *ia* is made up of the sounds of both the vowels.

1. Made up of (1) *i* and (1) *a* ; both of equal length, as ‘*fial*’ *liberal*, ‘*iar*’ *west*.

2. Made up of (1) *i* and (2) *a* : of equal length, as ‘*fiadh*’ a *deer*, ‘*ciall*’ *common sense*.

In ‘*cia*’ *which* ? ‘*iad*’ *they*, *ia* is often sounded like (1) *e*.

IO.

The sound of *io* is either made up of the sounds of both the

the vowels, or like one of them alone.

1. Made up of (1) *i* and (3) *e*; *i* long, *e* short, as 'diol' to *pay*, 'fior' *true*; *i* short as 'iolach' a *shout*, 'ionn-fuidh' an *attack*.

Before a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *e* sometimes loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the following consonant; hence,

2. Like (1) *i*; long, as 'iodhol' an *idol*; short, as 'crios' a *girdle*, 'biorach' *painted*.

After a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *i* sometimes loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the preceding consonant; hence,

3. Like *u* in *sun*, short and obscure, as 'cionta' *guilt*, 'tiondadh' to *turn*.

Iu.

The sound of *iu* is either made up of the sound of both the vowels, or like *u* alone.

1. Made up of (1) *i* and (1) *u*; *i* short, *u* long, as 'fiù' *worthy*; *u* short, as 'iuchair' a *key*.

After a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *i* loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the preceding consonant; hence,

2. Like (1) *u*: long, as 'diu' *worst part*, *refuse*; short, as 'tiugh' *thick*, 'giuthas' *fir*.

Oi.

The sound of *oi* is either made up of the sounds of both the vowels or like that of *o* alone,

1. Made up of (1) *o* and (1) *i*; *o* long, *i* short, as 'oigh' a *virgin*; *o* short, as 'troidh' a *foot*.

2. Made up of (3) *e* and (1) *i*: *e* long, *i* short, as 'oidhche' *night*.

Before a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *i* loses its sound and only qualifies that of the following consonant; hence,

3. Like (1) *o* ; long, as ‘*mòid*’ *more* ; short, as ‘*toic*’ *wealth*.

4. Like (2) *o* : long, as ‘*fòid*’ a *turf* ; short as ‘*fois*’ *rest*.

5. Like (3) *o* : short, as ‘*coiteach*’ a *vock*, ‘*doirc*’ a *wood*.

UA.

The sound of *ua* is made up of the sounds of both the vowels.

1. Made up of (1) *u* and (1) *a* : equally long, as ‘*cuan*’ the *sea*, ‘*fuair*’ *cold*.

2. Made up of (1) *u* and (2) *a* ; as ‘*tuadh*’ a *hatchet*, ‘*fluagh*’ *people*.

UI.

The sound of *ui* is either made up of the sounds of both the vowels, or like that of *u* alone.

1. Made up of (1) *u* and (1) *i* : *u* long, *i* short, as ‘*fuigh-eag*’ a *rasp-berry* ; *u* short, as ‘*buidheann*’ a *company*.

Before a Lingual or a Palatal, not quiescent, the *i* loses its sound and only qualifies that of the following consonant ; hence,

2. Like (1) *u* ; long, as ‘*dùil*’ *expectation*, ‘*cùig*’ *five* ; short, as ‘*fuil*’ *blood*, ‘*muir*’ the *sea*.

OF THE TRIPHTHONGS.

There are five Triphthongs, in each of which *i* is the last letter ; *aoi*, *coi*, *iai*, *iu*, *uai*. In these, the two first vowels have the same sounds and powers as when they form a Diphthong. The final *i* is sounded short ; but before a Palatal or a Lingual, not quiescent, it loses its sound, and only qualifies that of the following consonant.

Aoi.

1. Made up of *ao* and (1) *i* : as ‘*caoidh*’ *lamentation*,
B ‘*aoibhneas*’

‘aoibhneas’ *joy*, ‘laoigh’ *calves*.

2. Like *ao* : as ‘caoineadh’ *wailing*, ‘maoile’ *baldness*.

E O I.

1. Made up of (2) *eo* and (1) *i* : as ‘geoigh’ *geese*.

2. Like (1) *eo* ; as ‘meoir’ *fingers*.

3. Like (2) *eo* : as ‘deoir’ *tears*, ‘treoir’ *ability*.

I A I.

1. Like (1) *ia* : as ‘fiaire’ *more awry*.

I U I.

1. Like (2) *iu* ; as ‘ciùil’ *of music*, ‘fhuiche’ *more wet*.

U A I.

1. Made up of (1) *ua* and (1) *i* : as ‘luaithe’ *quicker*.

2. Made up of (2) *ua* and (1) *i* : as ‘cruaidh’ *hard*, ‘fuaim’ *found*.

3. Like (1) *ua* : as ‘uair’ *time, an hour*, ‘cluaise’ *of an ear*.

OF THE POWERS OF THE CONSONANTS.

The simple powers of the consonants differ not much from their powers in English. Those called *mediae* by the writers on Greek grammar, viz. *b, d, g*, approach nearer in force to the corresponding *tenuis p, t, c*, than they do in English.

In accented syllables, where, if the vocal sound be short, the voice necessarily rests on the subsequent articulation ; the consonants, though written single, are pronounced with the same degree of force as when written double in English ; as ‘bradan’ a *salmon*, ‘cos’ the *foot*. No consonants are written double except *l, n, r*.

A propensity to aspiration is a conspicuous feature in the
Galic

Galic tongue. (*f*) The aspirating of a consonant has been usually marked, in the Irish dialect, by a dot over the letter

(*f*) This propensity is seen in the aspirating of consonants in Galic words, which have an evident affinity to words in other languages, where the same consonants are not so aspirated. The following list will sufficiently illustrate and confirm the truth of this remark.

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Galic.</i>
	Scribo *	Scriobh, to <i>wrie</i> .
	Febris *	Fiabhrus, a <i>fever</i> .
	Baculum	Bacholl, a <i>staff</i> .
<i>Δεκα</i>	Decem	Deich, <i>ten</i> .
	Lorica	Lùreach, a <i>coat of mail</i> .
	Clericus	Cleireach, a <i>clerk</i> .
	Modus	Modh, <i>manner</i> .
	Gladius	Claidheamb, a <i>sword</i> .
<i>Καρδια</i> <i>Καρδια</i>	Cord-is	Cridhe, the <i>heart</i> .
	Medium	Meadhon, <i>middle</i> .
	Laudo	Luadh, <i>mention</i>
	Lego	Leugh, to <i>read</i> .
	Greg-is	Greigh, a <i>herd</i> .
	Reg-is	Righ, a <i>king</i> .
	Plaga	Plaigh, a <i>plague</i> .
	Sagitta	Saighead, an <i>arrow</i> .
	Magister	Maighistir, <i>master</i> .
	Imago	Iomhaigh, an <i>image</i> .
	Primus	Priomb, <i>chief</i> .
	Remus	Ramb, an <i>oar</i> .
	Similis	Samhuil, <i>like</i> .
	Humilis	Umhal, <i>bumble</i> .
	Capra	Gabhar, a <i>goat</i> .
<i>Ματηρ</i>	Mater	Mathair, <i>mother</i> .
	Rota	Roth, Rath, a <i>wheel</i> .
	Muto	Mùth, <i>change</i> .

* So in French, from Aprilis, *Avril*; Habere, *Avoir*; Febris, *Fievre*.

It is probable that the consonants, thus aspirated, were pronounced without aspiration in the older dialects of the Celtic tongue; for we are told that in the Irish manuscripts of the first class for antiquity, the consonants are for the most part written

letter aspirated; in the Scottish dialect, by writing *b* after it. All the consonants have their sound changed by being aspirated; and the effect is different on different consonants. In some cases the articulation is changed, but still formed by the same organ. In others, the articulation is formed by a different organ. In others, the *b* alone retains its power. And sometimes both the *b*, and the consonant to which it is subjoined, become entirely quiescent.

In treating of the consonants separately, it will be convenient to depart a little from the alphabetical order of the letters, and to consider first the *Labials*, next the *Palatals*, and lastly the *Linguals*.

LABIALS.

P.

1. Plain, like *p* in English; as "po^l a pool, 'pill' return.

2.

written without any mark of aspiration. See *Lbuid's Archaeol. Brit. p. 301. Col. 1.*

The tendency to attenuate the articulations shows itself in a progressive state, in a few vocables which are pronounced with an aspiration in some districts, but not universally. Such are 'deatach' or 'deathach' *smoke*, 'cuntart' or 'cunthart' *danger*, 'ta' or 'tha' *am, are*, 'tu' or 'thu' *thou*, 'troimh' or 'throimh' *through*, 'tar' or 'thar' *over*, &c. Has not this remission or suppression of the articulations the effect of enfeebling the speech, by mollifying its bones, and relaxing its nerves? Ought not therefore the progress of this corruption to be opposed, by retaining unaspirated articulations in those instances where universal practice has not entirely superseded them, and even by restoring them in some instances, where the loss of them has been attended with manifest inconvenience? It is shameful to see how many monosyllables, once distinguished by their articulations, have in process of time, by dropping these articulations, come to be represented by the solitary vowel *a*; to the no small confusion of the language, and embarrassment of the reader. The place of the absent consonant is often supplied indeed in writing, by an apostrophe.

2. Aspirated, like *ph* or *f* in English; as 'a' phuill' of the poet, 'phill' returned (*g*).

B.

1. Plain. Like *b* in English: as 'baile' a town, 'beo' alive.

2. Aspirated. Like *v* in English: as 'bhuaill' struck. In the end of a syllable, the articulation is sometimes feeble; and often passes into the vocal sound of *u*, (*b*) as in 'marbh' (*i*) dead, 'garbh' rough, 'dabhach' a vat.

M.

1. Plain. Like *m* in English: as 'mac' a son, 'cam' crooked.

2. Aspirated. Somewhat like *v* in English, but more feeble and nasal: as 'mhathair' O mother, 'lámh' the hand. The sound of *mh* has the same relation to that of *bb*, as the sound of *m* has to that of *b*. Sometimes, like *bb* it becomes a vocal sound like a nasal *u*, as in 'damh' an ox, 'samhradh' summer; and sometimes the articulation becomes so feeble as not to be perceived; as 'comhradh' speech, 'dhomh' to me.

F.

apostrophe. This however is, at best, but an imperfect and precarious expedient.

(*g*) *Pb* is found in no Galic word which is not inflected, except a few words transplanted from the Greek or the Hebrew, in which *pb* represents the Greek ϕ , or the Hebrew \beth . It might perhaps be more proper to represent \beth by *p* rather than *pb*; and to represent ϕ by *f*, as the Italians have done in *filosofia*, *filologia* &c. by which some ambiguities and anomalies in declension would be avoided.

(*b*) The affinity between the sounds of *v* and *u* is observable in many languages, particularly in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

(*i*) Agreeably to the like pronunciation, the Welch write the same word *marw*, the Manks *marroo*.

F.

1. Plain. Like *f* in English: as 'faigh' *to get*, 'foid' *a turf*.

2. Aspirated. Quiescent: as 'fhcara' *O' mom*. In 'fhuair' *found*, the aspiration is retained, and the word is pronounced as if written *huair*. It is probable that it was originally written and pronounced 'fuair' (*k*); that 'huair' is but a provincial pronunciation (*h*); and that to adapt the spelling, in some shape, to this pronunciation, the word came to be written 'fhuair.'

PALATALS AND LINGUALS.

In treating of the Vowels, notice has been often taken of the powers of certain vowels in modifying the sound of the adjoining Consonants. This refers to a two-fold mode of pronouncing the Palatal and Lingual Consonants; whether *plain* or *aspirated*. The difference between these two modes of pronunciation is, in some Consonants abundantly striking; in others it is minute, but sufficiently discernible to an ear accustomed to the Galic. The one of these modes of articulation belongs to Palatals and Linguals, chiefly when connected with a *broad vowel*; the other belongs to them when connected with a *small vowel*. Hence, the former may be called the *broad sound*, the latter the *small sound* of a *Palatal* or a *Lingual*.

These sounds are not distinguished in writing, but may be known, for the most part, by the relative situation of the letters.

C.

(*k*) It is thus written in Irish. See Irish Bible, Gen. xxxv. 18, 19. John ii. 14. viii. 52, 53.

(*h*) So 'fathast' *yet*, 'fein' *self*, are in some places pronounced as if they began with an *b* instead of an *f*. The latter word is, in the Manks, written 'hene.'

C.

1. Plain. *Broad*: like *a* in *come*, *curb*; as 'cùl' *the back*, 'cridhe, *the heart*.

2. *Small*: like *e* in *care*, *cure*; as 'taic' *support*, 'circe' *of a hen*.

Over a considerable part of the Highlands, that propensity to aspiration, which has been already remarked, has affixed to *c*, in the end of an accented syllable, the sound of *chc*; as 'mac' *a son*, 'torc' *a boar*, 'acain' *mean- ing*; pronounced often 'machc, torchc, achcain.' (m)

3. Aspirated. *Broad*: like the Greek χ , as pronounced in Scotland, in $\chi\omega\pi\alpha$; as 'croch' *to hang*, 'chaidh' *went*.

4. *Small*: like χ in $\chi\iota\omega\tau$; as 'eich' *horses*, 'chi' *shell fee*.

G.

(m) There is reason to believe that this compound sound of *chc* was not known of old, but is a modern corruption.
For

This pronunciation is not universal over the Highlands. In some parts, the *c* retains its proper sound in all situations.

If the articulation in question had, from the first, been compound, it is highly probable that it would have been represented, in writing, by a combination of letters, such as *chc*; especially as we find that the same sound is represented at other times, not by a single consonant, but by a combination, as in the case of *chd*. Why should it be thought that 'boc' *a buck*, and 'bochd' *poor*, were originally pronounced alike, when they are distinguished both in writing and pronunciation?

The word *pw a sack*, has been transplanted from the Hebrew into many languages, among the rest the Galic, where it has been always written 'fac,' although now pronounced 'fachc.' In none of the other languages in which the word is used, (except the Welch alone,) has the final palatal been aspirated. It would appear therefore that the sound 'fachc' is a departure from the original Galic pronunciation. The same change may have happened in the pronunciation of other words, in which the plain *c* is now aspirated, though it may not have been so originally.

G.

1. Plain. *Broad*: like *g* in *go*, *rogue*; as 'gabh' to take, 'glor' speech, 'bog' soft.
2. *Small*: like *g* in *give*, *fatigue*; as 'gin' to produce, 'thig' shall come, 'tilg' to throw.
3. Aspirated. *Broad*: has no sound like it in English; 'ghabh' took, 'ghleidh' kept, 'agh' felicity.
4. *Small*: Nearly like *y* in *young*; as 'ghin' produced.
5. *Gh* in the end of a syllable, is often quiescent; as 'righ' a king, 'tiugh' thick, 'fuigheall' remainder.

T.

1. Plain: *Broad*: nearly like *t* in *tone*, *bottom*; as 'tog' to raise, 'trom' heavy, 'brat' a covering.
2. *Small*: like *ch* in *cheek*, *chuse*; as 'tinn' sick, 'caillte' lost.
3. Aspirated. Like *h* in *house*; as 'thig' shall come, 'throisg' fished, 'maith' good.
4. *Quiescent*; in the middle of a polysyllable; in the end of a long syllable; and in certain tenses of a few irregular verbs when preceded by *d'*; as 'smitheach' *waters*, 'esith' peace, 'an d' thug e?' *did he give?*

D.

1. Plain. *Broad*: nearly like *d* in *done*; as 'dol' going, 'dlù' near, *close*, 'ciod' what.
 2. *Small*: like *j* in *June*, *Jew*; as 'diù' refuse, 'maide' a sick, 'àirde' height.
- D*, after *ch*, is commonly sounded like *c*, as 'bochd' pear, pronounced as if written 'bohc.' (*n*)

2.

(*n*) I am informed that this pronunciation of *cbd* is not universal; but that in some districts, particularly the east Highlands, the *d* has here, as in some other places, its proper lingual sound. In many, if not all, the instances in which *cbd* occurs, the antient Irish wrote *ct*. This spelling corresponds to that of some foreign words that have a manifest affinity

3. Aspirated. (o) Broad: like broad *gh*; as 'dhruid' did *shut*, 'gradh' *love*.

4. Small; like small *gh*; as 'dhearc' *looked*.

5. Quiescent; as 'fáidh' a *prophet*, 'cridhe' *the heart*, 'radh' *saying*, 'bualadh' *striking*.

RULE. The consonants *s, g, t, d*, have their **SMALL** sound, when, in the same syllable, they are preceded, or immediately followed, by a **SMALL FOWEL**; in all other situations they have their **BROAD** sound.

C

S.

nity to Galic words of the same signification; which, it is therefore presumable, were all originally pronounced, as they were written, without an aspiration; such as,

Latin.	Old French.	Galic.
Noct-u Noct-is, &c.	Nuict	na nochd, <i>to-night</i> .
Oct-o	Huict	Ochd, <i>eight</i> .
Benedict-um	Benoict	Beannuchd, <i>blessing</i> .
Maledict-um	Maudict	Mallachd, <i>curfing</i> .
Ruct-us		Brùchd, <i>evomition</i> .
Intellect-us		Intleachd, <i>contrivance</i> .
Lact-is, -i, &c.		Laehd, <i>milk</i> .
Dict-o, -are, &c.		Deachd, <i>to dictate</i> .
Reg-o	}	Reachd, <i>a law, institution</i> .
Rect-um		

From the propensity of the Galic to aspiration, the original *c* was converted into *ch*, and the words were written with *cht*, as in the Irish 'acht' *but*, &c. or with the slight change of *t* into *d*, as in 'ochd,' &c. This is the opinion of O'Brien, when he says the 'word 'lecht' is the Celtic root of the Latin *lectio*—the aspirate *h* is but a late invention.' *O'Br. Ir. Dict. voc. lecht*. In process of time, the true sound of *cht* or *chd* was confounded with the kindred sound of *cbc*, which was commonly, though corruptly, given to final *c*.

(o) It is certain that the natural sound of *d* aspirated is that of [the Saxon *ð* or] *th* in *thou*; as the natural sound of *r* aspirated is that of *th* in *think*. This articulation, from whatever cause, has not been admitted into the Galic, either Scottish or Irish; although it is used in the kindred dialects of Cornwall and Wales.

S

Plain. *Broad*: like *s* in *sun*, *this*; as 'speal' a scythe, 'cas' a foot, 'sùil' an eye, 'scian' a knife.

2. *Small*; like *sb* in *show*, *rafb*; as 'bris' to break, 'sèimh' quiet, 'fniomh' to twine, 'fèidh' foundation.

3. *Aspirated*. Like *h* in *him*; as 'shuidh' sat, 'shrann' snorted. Before *l* and *n*, it is almost, if not altogether, quiescent; as 'shlanuich' healed, 'shniomh' twisted. *S* followed by a *mute* consonant is never aspirated.

RULE. *S* has its *SMALL* sound, when, in the same syllable, it is preceded or followed by a *SMALL VOWEL*, with or without an intervening *Lingual*. In all other situations it has its *BROAD* sound. **EXCEPT.** *S* is broad in 'is' *am*. It is *small* in 'fo' *this*, 'fud' *yon*. It is customary to give *s* its *broad* sound in the beginning of a word, when the former word ends with *r*, in which case the *r* also has its broad sound, as 'chuir finn' *we put*, 'air fon' *on account*.

OF L, N, R.

A distinction between a consonant when *plain*, and the same consonant when *aspirated*, has been easily traced thus far. This distinction easily discovers itself, not only in the pronunciation and orthography, but also (as will be seen in its proper place) throughout the system of inflection. It takes place uniformly in those consonants which have been already considered. With respect to the remaining *linguals*, *l*, *n*, *r*, a corresponding distinction will be found to take place in their pronunciation, and likewise in the changes they suffer by inflection. This close correspondence between the changes incident to *l*, *n*, *r*, and the changes which the other consonants undergo, seems to be a sufficient reason for still using the same discriminative terms in treating of their powers; though these terms may not appear to be so strictly applicable to these three consonants as to the rest. The powers of *l*, *n*, *r*, shall accordingly

cordingly be explained under the divisions *plain* and *aspirated*, *broad* and *small*.

L.

1. Plain. *Broad*; has no sound like it in English; 'lom' bare, 'labhair' *speak*, 'mall' *slow*, 'alt' a *joint*, 'ald' a *brook*, 'flat' a *rod*, 'dlù' *near*.

2. *Small*: like *ll* in *million*; as 'linn' an *age*, 'lion' *fill*, 'pill' to *return*, 'flighe' a *way*.

3. Aspirated. *Broad*: like *l* in *loom*, *fool*; as 'labhair' *spoke*, 'lom' feminine of 'lom' bare, 'mol' to *praise*, 'dhlù' feminine of 'dlù' *near*.

4. *Small*: nearly like *l* in *limb*, *fill*: as 'a linn' *his age*, 'lion' *filled*, 'mil' *honey*, 'dligheach' *due*, *lawful*.

N.

1. Plain. *Broad*; has no sound like it in English; 'nuadh' *new*, 'naifg' *bind*, 'lann' a *blade*, 'carn' a *heap of stones*.

2. *Small*: like *n* in the second syllable of *opinion*; as 'nigh' *wash*, 'binn' *melodious*, 'cuirn' *heaps of stones*.

3. Aspirated. *Broad*; like *n* in *no*, *on*; as 'nuadh' feminine of 'nuadh' *new*, 'naifg' *bound*, 'fhnabh' *swam*, 'fean' *old*, (*p*) 'chon' *of dogs*, 'dàn' a *poem*.

4. *Small*; like *n* in *keen*, *near*; as 'nigh' *washed*, 'fhnìomh' *twisted*, 'coin' *dogs*, 'dàin' *poems*.

In 'an' when followed by a Palatal, the *n* is pronounced like *ng* in English; as 'an gille' *the lad*, 'an combhuidh' *always*.

N, after a mute, is in a few instances pronounced like *r*;

(*p*) In 'fean' *old*, the *n* has its *plain* sound when the following word begins with a Lingual. Accordingly it is often written in that situation 'feann,' as 'feann duine' an *old man*, 'an t-feann tiomnaidh' *of the Old Testament*.

r & (*g*) as in 'máthán' *women*, 'cástan' *a cold*, 'an t-*snáth*' *of the yarn*.

R.

1. Plain. Nearly like *r* in *rear*; as 'ruadh' *reddish*, 'righ' *a king*, 'ruith' *run*, 'torr' *a heap*, 'ceartas' *justice*.
2. Aspirated. *Broad*; nearly like *r* in *rear*; as 'car' *a turn*, 'ruith' *run*, 'mòr' *great*.
3. *Small*; has no sound like it in *English*; 'a righ' *O king*, 'feirbhe' *satiety*, 'mòir' *gen. of 'mòr' great*.

The plain, aspirated, broad, and small sounds of these Linguals are not distinguished in writing; but they may, for the most part, be known from the relative position of the letters.

Rule. *L, N, R, have their PLAIN sound when, in the same syllable, they are immediately preceded by a plain Liquid, or immediately followed by a plain Lingual; also in the beginning of certain cases and tenses; in all other situations, they have their ASPIRATED sound. They have their SMALL sound when, in the same syllable, they are preceded or followed by a small vowel, with or without an intervening Liquid; in other situations they have their BROAD sound.*

H.

H is never used as an independent radical letter. When prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel, it is pronounced like *h* in *how*; as 'na h-òighean' *the virgins*, 'na h-oidhche' *of the night*.

The following scheme exhibits a succinct view of the letters, both singly and in their several combinations. The first column contains the letters whose sound is to be exhibited; the prefixed figures marking the number of different

(*g*) So in Latin, *carmen* from *cano* was pronounced, and then written *carmen*; *genmen* from the obsolete *γυν* passed into *germen*.

ferent sounds denoted by the same letter. The second column explains the sounds, by example or by reference. The third column contains Galic words, with their translation, in which the several sounds are exemplified.

VOWELS.

1	a	{ long	far star	'àr' slaughter, 'àth' a ford.
		{ short	that	'ar' to plow, 'abuich' ripe.
2	a	{ long		'adhradh' worship, 'adhbhar' reason.
		{ short		'adharc' a horn, 'adhart a bolster.
3	a	short	familiar	'ma' if, 'an' the, 'a' his, her.
1	e	{ long	there	'è, fè' he, 'gnè' fort, kind.
		{ short	met	'le' with, 'leth' half.
2	e	long		'an dé' yesterday, 'cé' the earth.
3	e	short	mother	'duine' a man, 'briste' broken.
1	e	{ long	fee	'mìn' smooth, rìgh' a king.
		{ short		'mìn' meal, 'crìth' a s baking.
2	i	short	this	'is' am, art, is.
1	o	{ long	more	'mòr' great, 'lòm' food.
		{ short	hot	'mo' my, 'do' thy, 'lon' the suzle.
2	o	{ long	old	'lòm' bare, 'toll' a hole.
		{ short		'lomadh' making bare.
3	o	{ long	(2) a	'roghnuich' to chuse.
		{ short		'roghuinn' choice.
1	u	{ long	fool	'ùr' fresh, 'sùgh' juice.
		{ short		'ubh' an egg, 'tur' quite.

DIPHTHONGS.

1	ae	(1) a (2) e	'laeth' days. [sword,
1	ai	(1) a (1) i	'fàidh' a prophet, 'claidheamh' a
2	ai	(2) a (1) i	'fàidhbhir' rich.
3	ai	(1) a	'fàisg' squeeze 'tais' soft.
4	ai	(2) a	'airm' arms, 'gairm' to call.
1	ao	(2) a	'faobhar' edge of an instrument.
1	ea	(2) e (1) a	'beann' a pinnacle, 'meal' enjoy.

2	ea	(1) e	'dean' to <i>do, make</i> , 'bean' a <i>woman</i> ..
3	ea	(2) e	'caflan' <i>sick</i> , 'fead' <i>whistle</i> .
4	ea	(1) a	'ceard' an <i>artificer</i> , 'geal' <i>white</i> .
5	ea	(3) a	'coireach' <i>faulty</i> .
1	ei	(1) e (1) i	'fgèimh' <i>beauty</i> , 'meidh' a <i>balance</i> .
2	ei	(2) e (1) i	'feidh' <i>deer</i> , 'greigh' a <i>herd</i> .
3	ei	(1) e	'mèise' <i>of a plate</i> .
4	ei	(2) e	'éigin' <i>necessity</i> , 'eich' <i>horses</i> .
1	eo	(2) e (1) o	'beo' <i>alive</i> 'beothail' <i>lively</i> ,
2	eo	(1) o	'leombann' a <i>lion</i> , 'deoch' a <i>drink</i> .
1	eu	(2) e	'teum' to <i>bite</i> , 'gleus' <i>trim</i> .
1	ia	(1) i (1) a	'fial' <i>liberal</i> 'fiar' <i>oblique</i> .
2	ia	(1) i (2) a	'fiadh' a <i>deer</i> , 'biadh' <i>food</i> .
1	io	(1) i (3) o	'diol' to <i>pay</i> , 'iolach' a <i>shout</i> .
2	io	(1) i	'iodhol' an <i>idol</i> , 'crios' a <i>girdle</i> .
3	io	fun	'cionta' <i>guilt</i> .
1	iu	(1) i u	'fiù' <i>worth</i> , 'iuchair' a <i>key</i> .
2	iu	u	'diù' <i>refuse</i> , 'tiugh' <i>thick</i> .
1	oi	(1) o (1) i	'òigh' a <i>virgin</i> , 'troidh' a <i>foot</i> .
2	oi	(3) o (1) i	'oidhche' <i>night</i> .
3	oi	o	'mòid' <i>more</i> , 'toic' <i>wealth</i> .
4	oi	(2) o	'fòid' a <i>turf</i> , 'fois' <i>rest</i> .
5	oi	(3) o	'coileach' a <i>cock</i> , 'goirid' <i>short</i> .
1	ua	u (1) a	'cuan' the <i>sea</i> , 'fuath' <i>hatred</i> .
2	ua	u (2) a	'tuadh' a <i>hatchet</i> , sluagh' <i>people</i> .
1	ui	u (1) i	'fùigheag' a <i>rasp-berry</i> , 'buidheann' a <i>company</i> .
2	ui	u	'dùil' <i>expectation</i> , 'fuil' <i>blood</i> .

TRIPHTHONGS.

1	aoi	(1) ao (1) i	'caoidh' <i>lamentation</i> .
2	aoi	(1) ao	'caoin' <i>mild</i> , 'faoil' to <i>think</i> .
1	coi	(2) eo (1) i	'geoigh' <i>geese</i> .
2	coi	(1) eo	'meoir' <i>fingers</i> .
3	coi	(2) eo	'deoir' <i>tears</i> .
1	iai	(1) ia	'fiaire' <i>more oblique</i> .

- 1 iui (2) iu 'ciùil' of music.
 1 uai (1) ua (1) i 'luaithe' quicker.
 2 uai (2) ua (1) i 'cruaidh' bard, 'fuaim' found.
 3 uai (1) ua 'gluais' to move, 'uair' time.

CONSONANTS.

Labials.

- 1 p part 'poll' a pool, 'streap' to climb.
 2 ph Philip 'phill' returned.
 1 b boil 'baile' a town, 'breab' to kick.
 2 bh vile 'bhuaill' struck, 'gabh' to take.
 1 m my 'mòr' great, 'anam' life, soul.
 2 mh 'mhothuich' perceived, 'damh' an ox.
 1 f feel 'fill' to fold.
 2 fh quiescent 'fheara' O men.

*Palatals.*

- 1 c cock 'can' to say, sing, 'creid' to believe.
 2 c kick 'ceann' end, head, 'reic' to sell.
 3 ch χωρα 'chaidh' went, 'rach' go.
 4 ch χειμωρ 'chi' shall see, 'criche' of a boundary.
 1 g go 'gabh' to take, 'rag' stiff.
 2 g give 'geinne' a wedge, 'ruig' to reach.
 3 gh 'ghabh' took, 'ghleidh' kept.
 4 gh you 'gheibh' will get.
 5 gh quiescent 'righ' a king, 'sluagh' people.

Linguals.

- 1 t tone 'tog' to raise, 'flat' a rod.
 2 t chin 'tinn' sick, 'àite' a place.
 3 th have 'thainig' came.
 4 th quiescent 'maith' good, 'fàth' occasion.
 1 d done 'dol' going, 'dragh' trouble.

2 d	join	'dìom' <i>repentment</i> , 'maide' <i>a stick</i> .
3 dh (3)	gh	'dhalb' <i>blind</i> .
4 dh (4)	gh	'dhearc' <i>leaved</i> .
5 dh	<i>quiescent</i>	'radh' <i>saying</i> ; 'bualadh' <i>threshing</i> .
1 s	fo	'fann't' <i>desire</i> , 'floc' <i>a pit</i> .
2 s	fhow	'feimh' <i>gentle</i> , 'fo' <i>this</i> .
3 fh	how	'fhuidh' <i>fat</i> , 'shaoil' <i>thought</i> .
1 l		'lom' <i>bare</i> , 'flat' <i>a red</i> , 'moll' <i>chaff</i> .
2 l	million	'lìnn' <i>an age</i> , 'cailte' <i>lost</i> .
3 l	look	'blàth' <i>blissom</i> , 'shlanavich' <i>healed</i> .
4 l	believe	'leum' <i>leaped</i> , 'shleamhuich' <i>slipped</i> .
1 n		'crann' <i>a tree</i> , 'naomh' <i>holy</i> , 'naisg' <i>bind</i> .
2 n	opinion	'feinn' <i>to fry</i> , 'nigh' <i>wash</i> .
3 n	no	'fan' <i>to stay</i> , 'naisg' <i>bound</i> .
4 n	near	'coin' <i>dogs</i> , 'nigh' <i>washed</i> .
1 r	roar	'fearr' <i>better</i> , 'righ' <i>a king</i> , 'ruith' <i>run</i> .
2 r	rear,	'fear' <i>a man</i> , 'ruith' <i>ran</i> .
3 r		'fir' <i>men</i> , 'a righ' <i>O king</i> , 'treoir' <i>strength</i> .

There is no doubt that the Galic has been, for many ages, a written language. It is equally certain that its orthography, since it was first committed to writing, has undergone considerable changes. In this respect, it has shared the common fate of all written languages.

In the first exhibition of the sounds of a living language, by alphabetical characters, it is probable that the principle which regulated the system of orthography was, 'that every elementary sound should be represented by a corresponding character, either simple or compounded; and that the same sound should always be represented by the same character.' If different sounds were represented by the same letter;—if the same sound were represented by different letters;—if more letters were employed than were necessary to exhibit the sound;—or if any sound were not represented

represented by a corresponding character; then the written language would not be an adequate representation of the spoken. It is hardly to be supposed that, in the first rude attempts at alphabetical writing, the principle above laid down could be strictly and uniformly followed. And though it had, yet, in the course of a few generations, many causes would occur to bring about considerable departures from it. A gradual refinement of ear, and increasing attention to *euphonia*; contractions and elisions brought into vogue by the carelessness or the rapidity of colloquial speech, or by the practice of popular speakers; above all, the mixture of the speech of different nations, would introduce numberless varieties into the pronunciation. Still those who wrote the language might chuse to adhere to the original orthography, for the sake of retaining the radical parts, and preserving the etymon of vocables undisguised; and for maintaining an uniformity in the mechanism of the inflections. Hence the pronunciation and the orthography would disagree in many instances; till at length it would be found expedient to alter the orthography, and to adapt it to such changes in the speech as long use had established; in order to maintain what was most necessary of all, a due correspondence between the mode of speaking and the mode of writing the same language.

It will probably be found, on inquiry, that in all languages, when the *speech* has undergone material and striking changes, the *written language* also has varied in a considerable degree, in conformity to these changes; but that it has not scrupulously kept pace with the spoken language in every smaller variation. The written language of the Greeks suffered many changes between the time that the old Pelasgic was spoken, and the days of Demosthenes. The various modes of pronunciation, used in the different districts of Greece, are marked by a diversity in the orthography of the written language. The writing of the Latin underwent considerable alterations between the era of the

Decemviri and the Augustan age; corresponding, no doubt, to the changes which had taken place, during that interval, in speaking the Latin. English and French books, printed within the present century, exhibit a mode of orthography very different from what is found in books printed two or three hundred years ago. These instances show the tendency which the written language has to follow the lead of the spoken language, and to maintain a certain degree of conformity to those modes of pronunciation, which are from time to time adopted by those who speak it.

On the other hand, numberless examples might be adduced from any living language, to prove that the written language does not adapt itself, on all occasions and with strict uniformity, to the sounds of speech. Words are written differently which are pronounced alike. The same combinations of letters, in different situations, represent different sounds. Letters are retained in writing, serving to point out the derivation of words, after they have been entirely dropped in speaking.

From such facts as these it appears a just conclusion, that *written language* generally follows the *spoken language* through its various revolutions, but still at a certain distance; not dropping so far behind as to lose sight of its precursor, nor following so close as to be led through all its fantastic deviations.

Here a question occurs of importance in settling the orthography of any particular tongue; 'How near ought the *written language* to correspond to the *spoken*; and where may a disagreement between them be allowed with propriety?' The following observations may serve to throw some light on the subject of this question, though by no means sufficient to furnish a complete answer.

It is obvious that in speech, the *articulations* (which are represented by consonants in writing) are the least liable to variation. *Vowel sounds* are continually varying. In this variety chiefly consists that diversity of tone and dialect,

lect, which is found in the speech of different districts of the same country, where the same words are spoken. The changes too which are introduced by time, fall with greater effect on the vowel sounds; than on the articulations. This circumstance will strike an observer who steps into any deliberative assembly, where the speakers are of different ages. St. Jerom makes a remark on the reading of Hebrew, which is applicable, in some measure, to the pronunciation of all languages: *'Nec refert utrum Salem aut Salim nominetur; cum vocalibus in medio literis per raro utantur Hebraei; et pro voluntate lectorum, ac varietate regionum, eadem verba diversis sonis atque accentibus proferantur.'* It may be observed, that the superior stability of the articulations above the vowel sounds is the natural consequence of the position of the organs of speech in uttering them. The different modifications of the vowel sounds are effected by minute changes in the conformation of the organs; those of the articulations are made by more distinct and operose inflections of the organs.

It seems then a warrantable conclusion, that of the elementary constituents of speech, viz. articulations and vowel sounds, the articulations are, in their own nature, ESSENTIAL, PERMANENT, and PREDOMINANT; the vowel sounds, comparatively considered, are ADJUNCTIVE, FLUCTUATING, and SERVILE.

Further: all the vowel sounds that usually occur in speech, seem to be uttered with equal ease, in whatever situation they occur, as the same organs are employed for all. In forming the common articulations of speech, as different organs are employed, a degree of difficulty is sometimes felt in making a transition from one articulation to another. Thus a difficulty will occasionally occur in pronouncing certain words, where the general analogy of inflection or of collocation has brought together articulations which do not easily coalesce. Hence a necessity arises of departing, in such a case, from the general analogy, and

and altering or displacing some of those discrepant articulations, for the sake of ease and convenience in pronunciation, and to relieve the ear from an offensive discordant sound. Departures are made from the general rules of speech in the case of the vowel sounds also; of which the Greek tongue abounds with examples. These departures, however, seem to have been made, from a desire to indulge the ear in certain national predilections or aversions which it had conceived with regard to particular sounds. In examining the anomalies of speech, or those peculiarities which have been reckoned anomalous, it will be found that such of them as effect the articulations have, for the most part, been adopted for the purpose of ease and convenience in pronunciation; while those which affect the vowel sounds have proceeded from the peculiar taste of the speakers. Thus the former spring from a cause urgent and constant in its nature, and uniform in its operation; the latter, from a cause local and temporary in its nature, and variable in its operation.

If this theory be just, it ought to follow that, in all polished tongues, an agreement will be found among those irregularities which affect the articulations, that is not so observable in those which affect the vowel sounds. There is reason to believe, that, if a full comparison were made between different languages, this would accordingly be found to be the case. Let it be observed then, that in speech, a deference has been usually paid to the articulations, which has not been paid to the vowel sounds, in as much as the latter have been changed from the state in which the structure of each tongue had at first placed them, frequently and from peculiar taste or humour; the former more rarely, and for the most part from necessity. If this observation be found to be well supported, we shall have the sanction of general practice in favour of the conclusion that was formerly drawn from the nature of articulate sounds; viz. that the articulations

are

are ESSENTIAL, PERMANENT, and PREDOMINANT; the vowel sounds ADJUNCTIVE, FLUCTUATING, and SERVILE.

If it appear then that the vowel sounds in speech are perpetually varying, in the mouths of different speakers, from causes which either elude our search, or when discovered are seen to be of small importance; may we not judge that it would be equally vain and improper to attempt to make Writing follow all these minute variations; and that, however it may happen that the same vowel sound may be represented, in many instances, by different letters, and different vowel sounds by the same letter; yet this disagreement between Speech and Writing must be connived at, for the sake of preserving some degree of uniformity, where alone it can be preserved, in the *written language*? If it appear again that the variations from the established analogy, which are made on the articulations, are less frequent, and proceed from causes obvious and cogent; ought not these variations to be exhibited in writing, for preserving that general correspondence between the written and the spoken language, which ought to be preserved as far as the limited powers of letters will permit; and without which, the words I speak and those I write do not belong to the same language?

One exception from this principle seems allowable in the case of quiescent consonants. It may be inferred from the practice of all living languages, that consonants, whereof the corresponding articulations have been suppressed in speaking, may yet be retained with propriety in writing, when they are requisite to point out the derivation of vocables, or the radical part of declinable words. But this exception ought to be allowed only to a moderate extent, for the reasons already assigned; to which it may be added, that the far greater part of the suppressed articulations can be easily discovered and retraced to their roots, without any index in the written any more than in the spoken language, to point them out.

These observations being premised, I shall proceed to explain

explain the present state of Galic Orthography; and shall endeavour to assist the reader in forming a judgment of its merit, and how far it may admit of improvement.

I. IT may be laid down as one settled principle in orthography, that 'each letter, or combination of letters in the written language, ought always to denote one and the same sound.' From the explanation that has been given of the powers of the letters, it may be seen how far this principle has been regarded in the Galic. Though almost every one of the letters represents more than one sound, yet there is an evident affinity between the several sounds of the same letter. And it may be readily allowed that less confusion and inconvenience follow from exhibiting a few kindred sounds by the same letter, than would have taken place, had the characters been multiplied to such a degree as that a separate one could have been appropriated to each minute variety of sound.

It is obvious to remark, as a departure from this principle, that in the case of the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, the distinction between their *plain* and their *aspirated* state is not marked in writing; but that in both states the consonant is written in one way. In the middle and end of words, as has been shown, this distinction may be known from the relative situation of the letters. In the beginning of certain Cases and Tenses of declinable words, it may often be known from their *grammatical* connection, but is not marked by any *graphical* index whatever. The proper reading is to be determined by the sense of the passage, instead of the sense being understood by the proper reading. It is not easy to discover how those who first committed the Galic to writing, neglected to mark such a material distinction. Inconveniences and ambiguities not unfrequently arise from this cause, which have been long felt and regretted. Is there room to hope that it is not yet too late to recommend a method of remedying this defect? The method I would suggest is the most simple
and

and obvious of any. It is to annex to the initial *l*, *n*, and *r*, in their aspirated state, the letter *h*, just as has been done to all the other consonants. The analogy of orthography would thus be maintained; the system of inflection would be more justly exhibited, and carried on by an uniform process in Writing as it is in Speech; and errors in reading, and ambiguities in syntax would be avoided.

This mode of writing the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, is by no means a new suggestion. There is hardly any writer, who has even cursorily mentioned the sound of these letters in Galic, that has not hinted at this method of correcting the error now mentioned. Is there not reason then to expect, if any Galic author or editor shall introduce the amendment here proposed, that he will meet with the approbation of his literary countrymen, and that his example will be followed by succeeding writers? •

II. ANOTHER principle of authority in regulating orthography is, that 'each sound ought always to be represented by one and the same letter, or combination of letters.' The deviations from this rule in Galic are extremely few. The sound of *ao* is represented sometimes by *a* alone, sometimes by *o* alone. The sound of *gb* is represented also by *db*; and final *c* often, though corruptly, represents the same sound with *cbd*.

III. A THIRD principle in orthography is, that 'no more letters ought to be employed than are necessary to represent the sound.' There are probably few polished languages in which departures from this rule are not found in abundance. Reasons have been already mentioned which render it expedient to retain letters in writing many words, after the corresponding sounds have been dropped in pronouncing the same words. Quiescent letters, both vowels and consonants, are not unfrequent in Galic. Though these quiescent letters have no sound themselves, they are not always without effect in
pronunciation,

pronunciation, as they often determine the sound of other letters. Most, if not all, the quiescent vowels seem to have been introduced for this purpose. They ascertain the *broad* or the *small* sound of the adjoining consonants. This has been made sufficiently clear in treating of the vowels and diphthongs separately. A consonant, as has been shown, has its *broad* sound, both when preceded and when followed by a broad vowel; and in like manner has its *small* sound, both when preceded and when followed by a small vowel. If a consonant were preceded by a vowel of one quality, and followed by one of a different quality; the reader, it has been thought, might be doubtful whether that consonant ought to be pronounced with its broad or with its small sound. Hence this rule has long obtained in Galic orthography, that ‘in polysyllables, the last vowel of one syllable and the first vowel of the subsequent syllable must be both of the same quality.’ (r) To the extensive application, and the rigid observance of this rule, it is owing that so many diphthongs appear where one vowel is sufficient to express the vocal sound; and that the homogeneous vowels, when used in their quiescent capacity, are often exchanged for each other, or written indiscriminately. (s) From the former of these circumstances, most of the words in the language appear loaded with superfluous vowels; from the latter, the orthography

(r) *Leathan re Leathan, is Caol re Caol.*

Of the many writers who have recorded or taken notice of this Rule, I have found none who has attempted to account for its introduction into the Galic. They only tell that such a correspondence between the vowels ought to be observed, and that it would be improper to write otherwise. Indeed none of them seems to have attended to the different effects of a broad and of a small vowel on the sound of an adjacent consonant. From this circumstance, duly considered, I have endeavoured to derive a reason for the Rule in question, the only probable one that has yet occurred to me.

(s) As ‘deanuibh’ or ‘deanaibh’ do ye, ‘beannuich’ or ‘beannaich’ blest.

thography of many words appears, in some respects, arbitrary and unsettled. Even a partial correction of these blemishes must be desirable. It may therefore be worth while to examine this long established canon of Galic orthography, with a view to discover whether it has not been extended farther than is necessary, and whether it ought not in many cases to be set aside.

We have seen that the Labials *b, m, f, p,* whether aspirated or not, have no distinction of broad and small sound. It cannot then be necessary to employ vowels, either prefixed or postfixed, to indicate the sound of these. Thus 'abuich,' *ripe*, 'gabhaidh,' *will take*, 'chromaitin,' *I would brew*, 'ciomaich,' *captives*, have been written with a broad vowel in the second syllable, corresponding to the broad vowel in the first syllable; yet the letters 'abich, gabhidh, 'chrominn, ciomich,' fully exhibit the sound.—The prepositive syllable 'im,' when followed by a small vowel, is written 'ia,' as in 'imlich,' *to lick*, 'imcheist,' *perplexity*. But when the first vowel of the following syllable is broad, it has been the practice to insert an *o* before the *m*, as in 'iomlan,' *complete*, 'iomghaoth,' *a whistling*, 'iomluafg,' *aptation*. Yet the inserted *o* serves no purpose either of pronunciation or orthography.—The unnecessary application of the rule in question appears most unequivocally in words derived from other languages. From the Latin words *imago, templum, liber*, are formed in Galic 'iomhaigh, teampull, leabhar.' Nothing but a servile regard to the rule under consideration could have suggested the insertion of a broad vowel in the first syllable of these words; where it serves neither to guide the pronunciation, nor to point out the derivation.

Another case, in which the observation of this rule seems to be wholly unnecessary, is when two syllables of a word are separated by a quiescent consonant. Thus in 'gleidheadh,' *keeping*, 'itheadh,' *eating*, 'buidhearn,' *a company*, 'dligheach,' *lawful*, the aspirated consonants in the middle are altogether quiescent. The vocal sound

of the second syllable is sufficiently expressed by the last vowel. No good reason then appears for writing a small vowel in the second syllable.

Thus far it is evident that the Rule respecting the correspondence of vowels is wholly impertinent in the case of syllables divided by Labials, or by quiescent consonants. If we examine further into the application of this rule, we shall find more cases in which it may be safely set aside.

Many of the inflections of nouns and verbs are formed by adding one or more syllables to the root. The final consonant of the root must always be considered as belonging to the radical part, not to the adjected termination. The sound of that consonant, whether broad or small, falls to be determined by the quality of the vowel which precedes it in the same syllable, not by the quality of that which follows it in the next syllable. It seems therefore unnecessary to employ any more vowels in the adjected syllable than what are sufficient to represent its own vocal sound. The Rule under consideration has, notwithstanding, been extended to the orthography of the oblique cases and tenses; and a supernumerary vowel has been thrown into the termination, whenever that was requisite to preserve the supposed necessary correspondence with the foregoing syllable. Thus in forming the nominative and dative plural of many nouns, the syllables *an* and *ibh* are added to the singular, which letters fully express the true sound of these terminations. If the last vowel of the nominative singular is broad, *an* alone is added for the nominative plural, as 'lamh-an' *hands*, 'cluas-an' *ears*. But if the last vowel be small, an *e* is thrown into the termination: as 'fùil-ean' *eyes* 'fròin-ean' *noses*. Now if it be observed that, in the two last examples, the small sound of the *l* and *n* in the root is determined by the preceding small vowel *i* with which they are necessarily connected in one syllable; and that the letters *an* fully represent the sound of the termination; it must be evident that the *e* in the final syllable

is

is altogether superfluous. So in forming the dative plural, if the last vowel of the root be small, *ibb* is added; as 'sùil-ibh', 'froin-ibh'. But if the last vowel of the root is broad, the termination is written *aibb*; as 'lamh-aibh' 'cluas-aibh'; where the *a*, for the reason already assigned, is totally useless.

These observations apply with equal justness to the tenses of verbs, as will be seen by comparing the following examples; 'creid-idh' *will believe*, 'stad-aidh' *will stop*; 'chreid-inn' *I would believe*, 'stad-ainn' *I would stop*; 'creid-eam' *let me believe*, 'stad-am' *let me stop*; 'creid-ibh' *'believe ye*, 'stad-aibh' *stop ye*.

The same observations may be further applied to derivative words, formed by adding to their primitives the syllables *ach*, *achd*, *ag*, *an*, *ail*, *as*; in all which *e* has been unnecessarily introduced, when the last vowel of the preceding syllable was small; as 'fannt-ach' *covetous*, 'toil-each' *willing*; 'naomh-achd' *holiness*, 'doimhn-eachd' *depth*; 'fruth-an' *a rivulet*, 'cuil-ean' *a whelp*; 'cuach-ag' *a little cup*, 'cail-eag' *a girl*; 'fear-ail' *manly*, 'caird-eil' *friendly*; (t) 'ceart-as' *justice*, 'caird-eas' *friendship*.

The foregoing observations appear sufficient to establish this general conclusion, that in all cases in which a vowel serves neither to exhibit the vocal sound, nor to modify the articulations of the syllable to which it belongs, it may be reckoned nothing better than an useless incumbrance.

There

(t) It is worthy of remark that in such words as 'caird-eil' *friendly*, 'slaint-eil' *salutary*, the substitution of *e* in place of *a* in the termination, both misrepresents the sound, and disguises the derivation of the syllable. The sound of this termination as in 'fear-ail' *manly*, 'ban-ail' *womanly*, is properly represented by *ail*. This syllable is an abbreviation of 'amhuil' *like*, which is commonly written in its full form by the Irish as 'fear-amhuil &c. It corresponds exactly to the English termination *like*, in *soldier-like*, *officer-like*, which is abridged to *ly*, as *manly*, *friendly*. By writing *eil* instead of *ail*, we almost lose sight of 'amhuil' altogether.

There seems therefore much room for simplifying the present system of Galic Orthography, by the rejection of a considerable number of quiescent vowels. (u)

Almost

(u) From the extracts of the oldest Irish manuscripts given by Lhuyd, Vallencey, and others, it appears that the rule concerning the correspondence of vowels in contiguous syllables, was by no means so generally observed once as it is now. It was gradually extended by the more modern Irish writers; from whom, it is probable, it has been incautiously adopted by the later Scottish writers, in its present unwarrantable latitude. The rule we have been considering has been reprobated in strong terms by some of the most judicious Irish philologists; particularly O'Brien author of an Irish Dictionary printed at Paris 1768, and Vallencey author of an Irish Grammar, and of various elaborate disquisitions concerning Irish antiquities; from whom I quote the following passages; 'This Rule [of dividing one syllable into two by the insertion of an aspirated consonant,] together with that of substituting small or broad vowels in the latter syllables, to correspond with the vowel immediately following the consonant in the preceding syllable, has been very destructive to the original and radical purity of the Irish language.' *Vallencey's Ir. Gram. Chap. III. letter A.* — another [Rule] devised in like manner by our bards or rhymers, I mean that which is called *Caol le caol, agus Leathan le leathan*, has been woefully destructive to the original and radical purity of the Irish language. This latter rule (much of a more modern invention than the former, for our old manuscripts shew no regard to it) imports and prescribes that two vowels, thus forming, or contributing to form, two different syllables, should both be of the same denomination or class of either broad or small vowels; and this without any regard to the primitive elementary structure of the word.' *O'Brien's Ir. Dict. Remarks on A.* — the words *biran* and *biranach* changed sometimes into *bioran* and *bioranach* by the abusive rule of *Leathan le leathan.* *id. in voc. Fear.* The opinion of Lhuyd on this point, though not decisive, yet may properly be subjoined to those of Vallencey and O'Brien, as his words serve at least to shew that this judicious philologist was no advocate for the Rule in question. 'As for passing any censure

on

Almost the only quiescent consonants, which occur in Galic are *d, f, g, s, t*, in their aspirated state. When these occur in the inflections of declinable words, serving to indicate the Root; or in derivatives, serving to point out the primitive word; the omission of them might on the whole be unadvisable. Even when such letters appear in their absolute form; though they have been laid aside in pronunciation, yet it would be rash to discard them in writings; as they often serve to shew the affinity of the words in which they are found to others in different languages, or in different dialects of the Celtic. The aspirated form of the consonant in writing sufficiently shews that in speaking its articulation is either attenuated or wholly suppressed.

The writers of Galic seem to have carefully avoided bringing into apposition two vowels which belong to different syllables. For this purpose they have sometimes introduced a quiescent consonant into the middle of compound or of inflected words; as, 'gneidheil' or rather 'gnethail' *kindly*, made up of 'gnè' and 'ail'; 'beothail' *lively*, made up of 'beo' and 'ail'; 'diathan' *gods*, from the singular 'dia'; 'lathaibh' *days*, from the singular 'là', &c. It may at least bear a question, whether it would not be better to allow the vowels to denote the sound of the word by their own powers, without the intervention of quiescent consonants, as has been done in 'mnaibh' *women*, 'déibh' *gods*; rather than insert consonants which have nothing to do with either the radical or the superadded articulations of the word.

From

'the rule concerning broad and small vowels, I chose rather to forbear making any remark at all upon them; by reason that old men who formerly wrote 'arget' *silver*, instead of 'airgiod' as we now write it, never used to change a vowel but in declining of words, &c. And I do not know that it was ever done in any other language, unless by some particular persons who, through mistake or ignorance, were guilty of it.' *Archæol. Brit. Preface to Ir. Dict. translated in Bp. Nicholson's Irish Historical Library.*

From the want of an established standard in orthography, the writers of Galic, in spelling words wherein quiescent consonants occurred, must have been often doubtful which of two or three consonants was the proper one; and may therefore have differed in their manner of spelling the same word. Accordingly we find, in many instances, the same words written by different writers, and even at different times by the same writer, with different quiescent consonants. This variation affects not indeed the pronunciation, or does it in a very slight degree. Hence, however, some who judge of the language only from its appearance in writing, have taken occasion to vilify it as 'unfixed and nonsensical.' (*v*). A proper attention to the affinity which the Scottish Galic bears to some other languages, particularly to other dialects of the Celtic, might contribute to fix the orthography in some cases where it appears doubtful, or has become variable. (*w*)

IV.

(*v*) Pinkerton's Inquiry into the history of Scotland.

(*w*) e. g. 'Troidh,' a *foot*, has been written 'troidh' or 'troigh;' either of which corresponds to the pronunciation, as the last consonant is quiescent. In Welch, the articulation of the final consonant has been preserved, and the word is accordingly written 'troed.' This authority seems sufficient to determine the proper orthography in Galic to be 'troidh,' and not 'troigh.'—For a like reason, perhaps, it would be proper to write 'traidh,' *shore*, rather than 'traigh' the common way of spelling the word; for we find the Irish formerly wrote 'traidh,' and the Welch 'traeth.'—Claidheamh,' a *sword*, since the final articulation was wholly dropped, has been sometimes written 'claidhe.' The mode of writing it still with a final labial, though quiescent, will probably be thought the more proper of the two, when it is considered that 'claidheamh' is the cognate, or rather the same word with the Irish 'cloidheamh,' the Welch 'kledhyv,' and the French 'Glaive.'

IV. THE last principle to be mentioned, which ought to regulate orthography, is that 'every sound ought to be represented by a corresponding character.' From this rule there is hardly a single deviation in Galic, as there is no sound in the spoken language which is not, in some measure, exhibited in the written language. The fault of the Galic orthography is sometimes a redundancy, but never a deficiency of letters.

A few observations on the mode of writing some particular words, or particular parts of speech, remain to be brought forward in the sequel of this work, which it would be premature to introduce here.

The Scottish writers of Galic in general followed the Irish orthography, till after the middle of the present century. However that system may suit the dialect of Ireland, it certainly is not adapted to the Galic of this country. In the Galic translation of the New Testament, printed in 1767, not only were most of the Irish idioms and inflections, which had been admitted into the Scottish Galic writings, rejected, and the language adapted to the dialect of the Scottish Highlands; but the orthography also was adapted to the language. In later publications, the manner of writing the language was gradually assimilated to that pattern. The Galic Version of the Sacred Scriptures lately published has exhibited a model, both of style and orthography, still more agreeable to the purest Scottish idiom; and has a just title to be acknowledged as the standard in both. Little seems to be now wanting, to confer on the orthography of the Scottish Galic such a degree of uniformity, as may redeem its credit and insure its stability. This, it is to be hoped, may be attained by a judicious regard to the separate, and especially the relative powers of the letters;—to the most common and approved modes of pronunciation;

nunciation;—to the affinity of the Scottish Gaelic with other branches of the Celtic Tongue;—to the analogy of Inflection and Derivation;—and above all to the authority of some generally received standard; to which pre-eminence the late Gaelic Version of the Scriptures has the only indisputable claim.

ELEMENTS

ELEMENTS

OF

GALIC GRAMMAR.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE parts of speech in Galic may be conveniently divided and arranged as follows: Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection. Of these, the first five are declinable; the other four are indeclinable:

CHAP. I. OF NOUNS.

A *NOUN* is the Name of any person, object, or thing whatsoever, that we have occasion to mention. In treating of this Part of Speech, we have to consider the *Gender* and the *Declension* of Nouns.

F

OF

OF GENDER.

In imposing names on sensible objects, the great and obvious distinction of Sex in the animal world suggested the expediency of inventing names, not only for the particular species of animals, but also for distinguishing their Sex. Such are *vir, femina; bull, cow; coileach, cearc; &c.* To mark at once identity of species, and diversity of Sex, the same word, with a slight change on its form, was applied to both sexes; as *equus, equa; lion, lioness; oglach, banoglach.* In most languages, distinction of Sex has been marked, not only thus by the form of the noun, but further by the form of the adjective connected with the noun. Most adjectives were furnished with two forms; the one of which indicated its connection with the name of a male; the other, its connection with the name of a female. The one was called by grammarians the *masculine gender*; the other, the *feminine gender* of the adjective. Adjectives, possessing thus a two-fold form, must necessarily have appeared under one or other of these forms, with whatever noun they happened to be conjoined. Even nouns significant of inanimate objects came thus to possess one mark of nouns discriminative of Sex; as they happened to be accompanied by an adjective of the masculine, or by one of the feminine gender. If any noun was observed to be usually coupled with an adjective of the masculine gender, it was termed by grammarians a *masculine noun*; if it was found usually coupled with an adjective of the feminine gender, it was termed a *feminine noun*. Thus a distinction of nouns into masculine and feminine came to be noted, and this also was called gender.

It is observable then that gender, in grammar, is taken in two different acceptations. When applied to an adjective, it signifies a certain *form*, by which *bonus* is distinguished from *bona*. When applied to a noun, it signifies a certain *relation* of the word to the attributives connected

connected with it, by which *amor* is distinguished from *cupido*. As Sex is a natural characteristic pertaining to living objects; so gender is a grammatical characteristic pertaining to nouns, the names of objects whether animate or inanimate. The gender of nouns is not, properly speaking, indicated, it is constituted by that of the attributives conjoined with them. If there were no distinction of gender in adjectives, participles, &c. there could be none in nouns. When we say that *amor* is a noun of the masculine gender, and *cupido* a noun of the feminine gender, we do not mean to intimate any distinction between the things signified by these nouns; we mean nothing more than to state a grammatical fact, viz. that an adjective connected with *amor* is always of the same form as when joined to a noun denoting a male; and that an adjective connected with *cupido* is always of the same form as when joined to a noun denoting a female. (x)

When

(x) I flatter myself that all my readers, who are acquainted with any of the ancient or the modern languages which have a distinction of gender in their attributives, will readily perceive that the import of the term Gender, in the grammar of those languages, is precisely what I have stated above. The same term has been introduced into the grammar of the English Tongue; rather improperly, because in an acceptation different from what it bears in the grammar of all other languages. In English there is no distinction of gender competent to Articles, Adjectives, or Participles. When a noun is said to be of the masculine gender, the meaning can only be that the object denoted by it is of the male sex. Thus in the English grammars, gender signifies a quality of the *object* named; while in other grammars it signifies a quality of the *name* given to the object. The varieties of *who*, *which*, and *he*, *she*, *it*, refer not to what is properly called the *gender* of the antecedent *noun*, but to the *Sex* real or attributed, or the *absence of Sex*, of the *object* signified by the antecedent. This is in effect acknowledged by writers on rhetoric, who affirm that in English the pronouns *who*, *he*, *she*, imply an express personification, or attribution of life, and consequently of Sex, to the objects to which these

When an adjective was to be connected with a noun that denoted an object devoid of Sex; it is not always easy to guess what views might have determined the speaker to use the adjective in one gender rather than in the other. Perhaps Sex was attributed to the object signified by the noun. Perhaps its properties were conceived to bear some resemblance to the qualities characteristic of Sex in living creatures. In many instances, the form of the noun seems to have decided the point. It must be confessed that in this mental process, the judgment has been often swayed by trivial circumstances, and guided by fanciful analogies. At least it cannot be denied that in the Galic, where all nouns whatever are ranked under the class of masculines or of feminines, the gender of each has been fixed by a procedure, whereof the grounds cannot now be fully investigated or ascertained. Neither the natural nor artificial qualities or uses of the things named, nor the form of the names given them, furnish any invariable

these pronouns refer. The same thing is still more strikingly true of the variations on the termination of nouns; as *prince, princess; lion, lioness*; which are all discriminative of Sex. It seems therefore to be a mis-stated compliment which is usually paid to the English, when it is said that 'this is the only language which has adapted the gender of its nouns to the constitution of Nature.' The fact is that it has adapted the *Form* of some of the most common names of living creatures, and of a few of its pronouns, to the obvious distinction of *male* and *female*, and *inanimate*; while it has left its nouns without any mark characteristic of *gender*. The same thing must necessarily happen to any language by abolishing the distinction of masculine and feminine in its attributives. If all languages had been constructed on this plan, it may confidently be affirmed that the grammatical term gender would never have come into use. The compliment intended, and due to the English, might have been more correctly expressed, by saying that 'it is the only language that has rejected the unphilosophical distinction of gender, by making its attributives, in this respect, all indistinguishable.'

variable rule by which the gender of nouns may be known. It ought to be remembered however that the Galic is far from being singular in this respect. The oldest language with which we are acquainted, as well as some of the most polished modern tongues, stand in the same predicament.

The following observations may serve to give some idea of the analogy of gender in Galic nouns; though they can be of no great use to a learner, to help him to discover the gender of a particular noun, either from its signification or its form.

MASCULINES. Nouns signifying males are masculine: as 'fear,' a man, 'righ,' a king, 'fagart,' a priest, 'tarbh,' a bull, 'cu,' a dog.

Many nouns, signifying the young of animals of either Sex, are masculine, even when the individual objects they denote are mentioned as being of the female Sex; as 'laogh,' a calf, 'ifean,' a gosling, 'uan,' a lamb, &c. (y)

Diminutives in *an* are masculine; as 'rothan,' a little wheel, 'dealgan' a little pin, &c.

Derivatives in *as*, which are, for the most part, abstract nouns, are masculine: as 'cairdeas,' friendship, 'naimhdeas,' enmity, 'ciuineas,' calmness, 'breitheamhnas,' judgment, 'ceartas,' justice, 'maitheas,' goodness, &c.

Derivatives in *air*, *ach*, *iche*, which are, for the most part, agents, are masculine: as 'cealgair,' a deceiver, 'fealgair,' a huntsman, 'dorfair,' a door-keeper, 'marcach,' a rider, 'maraiche,' a sailor, 'foisgeulaiche,' an Evangelist, &c.

Most polysyllables whereof the last vowel is broad, are masculine.

FEMININES. Nouns signifying females are feminine; as 'bean,' a woman, 'mathair,' a mother, 'bo,' a cow, &c. Except 'bainionnach,' or 'boirionnach,' a female, 'mart,' a cow, 'capull,' a horse or mare, but commonly a mare, which

(y) uan beag bainionn, 2 Sam. xii. 3. Num. vi. 14.

which are masculine; and 'caiceann,' or 'cailinn,' a *damsel*, masculine or feminine. (z)

Some nouns denoting a species are feminine, even when the individual spoken of is characterised as a male; as 'gabhar fhirionn,' a *he-goat*. Psal. l. 9.

Names of Diseases are feminine; as 'teafach,' a *fever*, 'a' ghrinuthach,' the *measles*, 'a' bhreac,' the *small-pox*, 'a' bhuidheach,' the *jaundice*, 'a' bhuinneach,' a *loose-nose*, &c.

Diminutives in *ag* or *og* are feminine; as 'caileag,' a *girl*, 'cuachag,' a *little cup*.

Derivatives in *achd* are feminine; as 'iomlanachd,' *fulness*, 'doillearachd,' *duskiness*, 'doimhneachd,' *depth*, 'rioghachd,' *kingdom*, 'finnfireachd,' *ancestry*, &c.

Abstract nouns formed from the genitive of adjectives are feminine; as 'doille,' *blindness*, 'gile,' *whiteness*, 'leisge,' *laziness*, 'buidhre,' *deafness*, &c.

Many monosyllables in *ua* followed by one or more consonants are feminine; as 'bruach,' a *bank*, 'cruach,' a *heap*, 'cuach,' a *cup*, 'cluas,' an *ear*, 'gruag,' the *hair* of the head, 'sgruab,' a *sheaf*, 'tuadh,' a *hatchet*, 'tuath,' *peasantry*.

Almost all polysyllables, whereof the last vowel is small, except those in *air* and *iche*, already noticed, are feminine.

A few nouns are of either gender; 'Salm,' a *Psalms*, 'creidimh,' *belief*, are used as masculine nouns in some places

(z) It must appear singularly strange that nouns which signify females exclusively should be of the masculine gender. The noun 'bainionnach,' is derived from the adjective 'bainionn,' *female*, which is formed from 'bean,' the appropriate term for a *woman*. Yet this noun 'bainionnach,' or 'boirionnach,' a *female*, is masculine to all grammatical intents and purposes. We say 'boirionnach coir,' a *civil woman*, 'am boirionnach maiseach,' the *handsome woman*. In no other language, perhaps, is an instance to be found, in which nature and grammar are so much at variance.

places, and feminine in others. ‘Cruinne,’ *the globe*, ‘talamh,’ *the earth, land*, are masculine in the nominative; as ‘an cruinne-cé,’ *the globe of the earth*. Pſal. lxxxix. 11. xc. 2. D. Buchan. 1767. p. 15. ‘an talamh tioram,’ *the dry land*, Pſal. xcv. 5. The ſame nouns are generally feminine in the genitive, as ‘ga crích na cruinne,’ *to the extremity of the world*, Pſal. xix. 4. ‘aghaidh na talmhainn,’ *the face of the earth*. Gen. i. 29. Acts xvii. 24.

• •
OF DECLENSION.

Nouns undergo certain changes ſignificant of Number and of Relation.

The forms ſignificant of Number are two; the *Singular*, which denotes one; and the *Plural* which denotes any number greater than one.

The changes expreſſive of Relation are made on nouns in two ways; 1. At the beginning of the noun; 2. On its termination. The relations denoted by changes on the termination are different from thoſe denoted by changes at the beginning; they have no neceſſary connection together; the one may take place in abſence of the other. It ſeems proper therefore to claſs the changes on the termination by themſelves in one diviſion, and give it a name; and to claſs the changes at the beginning alſo by themſelves in another diviſion, and give it a different name. As the changes on the termination denote, in general, the ſame relations which are denoted by the Greek and Latin caſes; that ſeems a ſufficient reaſon for adopting the term *Caſe* into the Galic Grammar, and applying it, as in the Greek and Latin, to ſignify ‘the changes made on the termination of nouns or adjectives to mark relation.’^(a) According to
this

(a) It was neceſſary to be thus explicit in ſtating the changes at the beginning, and thoſe on the termination, as unconnected independent *accidents*, which ought to be viewed ſeparately; becauſe I know that many who have happened to
turn

this description of them, there are four cases in Galic. These may be named, like the corresponding cases in Latin, the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, and the *Vocative*. (b) The nominative is used when any person or thing is mentioned as the *subject* of a proposition or question, or as the *object* of an action or affection. The genitive corresponds to an English noun preceded by *of*. The dative is used only after a preposition. The vocative is employed when a person or thing is addressed.

The changes at the beginning of nouns are made in two ways; 1. by aspirating an initial consonant; that is, writing *h* after it; 2. by prefixing either *t* or *b* to an initial vowel. The former may be called the *Aspirated*, the latter the *Articulated* form of the noun. The aspirated form extends to all the cases and numbers; the articulated form only to certain cases. A noun, whereof the initial form is not changed either by aspiration or articulation, is in the *Primary* form.

The *accidents* of nouns may be briefly stated thus. A noun is declined by Number, Case, and Initial form. The Numbers are two; *Singular* and *Plural*. The Cases are four; *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, and *Vocative*. The
initial

turn their thoughts toward the declension of the Galic noun, have got a habit of conjoining these, and supposing that both contribute their united aid toward forming the cases of nouns. This is blending together things which are unconnected, and ought to be kept distinct. I have therefore thought it best to take a separate view of these two *accidents* of nouns; and to limit the term *case* to those changes which are made on the termination, excluding entirely those which take place at the beginning.

(b) It is to be observed that these names of the cases are adopted merely because they are already familiar, not because they all denominate correctly the relations expressed by the cases to which they are respectively applied. There is no Accusative case in Galic different from the Nominative; neither is there any Ablative different from the Dative.

initial form is three-fold; the *Primary form*, the *Aspirated form*, and the *Articulated form*; the *Aspirated* peculiar to nouns beginning with a consonant; the *Articulated*, to nouns beginning with a vowel.

In declining nouns, the formation of the cases is observed to depend more on the last vowel of the nominative than on the final letter. Hence the last vowel of the nominative, or in general of any declinable word, may be called the *characteristic vowel*. The division of the vowels into *broad* and *small* suggests the distribution of nouns into two Declensions, distinguished by the quality of the characteristic vowel. The first Declension comprehends those nouns whereof the *characteristic vowel* is *broad*: the second Declension comprehends those nouns whereof the *characteristic vowel* is *small*.

The following examples are given of the inflection of nouns of the

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns beginning with a consonant.

Bard, *mas. a Poet.*

	Singular.		Plural.	
	<i>Primary form.</i>	<i>Aspirated form.</i>	<i>Primary form.</i>	<i>Aspirated form.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bard	Bhard	Baird	Bhaird
<i>Gen.</i>	Baird	Bhaird	Bard	Bhard
<i>Dat.</i>	Bard	Bhard	Bardaibh	Bhardaibh
<i>Voc.</i>		Bhaird		Bharda

Cluas, *fem. an Ear.*

	Singular.		Plural.	
	<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Aspir. f.</i>	<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Aspir. f.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Cluas	Chluas	Cluasán	Chluasán
<i>Gen.</i>	Cluaife	Chluaife	Cluas	Chluas
<i>Dat.</i>	Cluais	Chluais	Cluasfaibh	Chluasfaibh
<i>Voc.</i>		Chluas		Chluasa

Nouns beginning with a vowel.

Each, *mas.* a *horse*.

		Singular.		Plural.	
	Prim. f.	Artic. f.	Prim. f.	Artic. f.	
Nom.	Each	t-Each	Eich	h-Eich	
Gen.	Eich		Each		
Dat.	Each	h-Each	Eachaibh	h-Eachaibh	
Voc.	Eich		Eacha		

Adag, *fem.* a *stock of corn*.

		Singular.		Plural.	
	Prim. f.	Artic. f.	Prim. f.	Artic. f.	
Nom.	Adag		Adagan	h-Adagan	
Gen.	Adaig	h-Adaig	Adag		
Dat.	Adaig	h-Adaig	Adagaibh	h-Adagaibh	
Voc.	Adag		Adaga		

Formation of the cases of nouns of the first Declension.

Singular number.

General Rule for forming the Genitive. The Genitive is formed from the nominative, by inserting *i* after the characteristic vowel : as 'bàs' *mas.* death, Gen. sing. 'bàis'; 'fuar-an' *m.* a fountain, g. s. 'fuarain'; 'clarfach' *f.* a harp, g. s. 'clarfaich.' Feminine monosyllables likewise add a short *e* to the nominative; as 'cluas' *f.* an ear, g. s. 'chuaife'; 'làmh' a hand, g. s. 'làimhe.' (b)

Particular

(b) It is not improbable that ~~antiently~~ all feminine nouns, except a few irregular ones, added a syllable to the nominative, as *e* or *a*, in forming the genitive. The translators of the S. S. have sometimes formed the genitive of feminine polysyllables in this manner; as 'fionagoige' from 'fionagog.' Mark v. 36, 38. But it appears more agreeable to the analogy of inflection that such polysyllables should now be written without an *e* in the genitive.

Particular Rules for the Genitive.

1. If the nominative ends in a vowel, the genitive is like the nominative, as 'trà' m. a *time or season*, g. f. 'trà'; so also 'beatha' f. *life*, 'cro' m. a *sheep-fold*, 'clu' m. *flame*. Except 'bo' f. a *cow*, g. s. 'boin'; 'cu' m. a *dog*, g. f. 'coim'; 'bru' f. the *belly*, g. f. 'broinn' or 'broinn'.

2. Nouns ending in *chd* or *rr* have the genitive like the nominative; as 'uchd' m. the *treasch*, 'sliochd' m. *offspring*, 'beannachd' m. a *blissing*, 'naomhachd' f. *holiness*, 'earr' m. the *tail*, 'terr' m. a *heap*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *gh* or *th* add *a* for the genitive, as 'lagh' m. *law*, g. f. 'lagha'; 'roth' m. a *wheel*, g. f. 'rotha'; 'fruth' m. a *stream*, g. f. 'frutha'. Except 'agh' m. *felicity*, g. f. 'algh'.

4. Monosyllables characterised by *io* either drop the *o* or add *a* for the genitive; as 'fiol' m. *seed*, g. f. 'all'; 'lion' m. a *net*, g. f. 'lìn'; 'crioch' f. a *boundary*, g. f. 'crìch'; 'ciòch' f. the *pap*, g. f. 'clche'; 'fion' m. *wine*, g. f. 'fiona'; 'crios' m. a *girdle*, g. s. 'criosa'; 'fiodh' m. *timber*, g. f. 'fiodha'.

5. Many monosyllables, whose characteristic vowel is *a* or *o*, change it into *u* and insert *i* after it; as 'gob' m. the *bill* of a bird, g. f. 'guib'; 'crodh' m. *kine*, g. f. 'cruidh'; 'bolg' or 'balg' m. a *bag*, g. f. 'builg'; 'clog' or 'clag' m. a *bell*, g. f. 'cluig'; 'lorg' f. a *staff*, g. f. 'luirge'; 'long' f. a *ship*, g. f. 'luinge'; 'alt' m. a *joint*, g. f. 'uilt'; 'ald' m. a *trivulet*, g. f. 'uild'; 'car' m. a *turn*, g. f. 'cuir'; 'carn' m. a *heap of stones*, g. f. 'cuirn'. So also 'ceol' m. *music*, g. f. 'ciuil'; 'feol' m. a *sail*, g. f. 'fiuil'. Except nouns in *on* and a few feminines, which follow the general rule: as 'bròn' m. *ferrow*, g. f. 'bròin'; 'lòn' m. *food*, g. f. 'lòin'; 'cluch' or 'clach' f. a *stone*, g. f. 'cloiche'; 'cos' or 'cas' f. the *foot*, g. f. 'coise'; 'bròg' f. a *shoe*, g. f. 'bròige'. So also 'clann' f. *children*, g. f. 'cloinne'; 'crann' m. a *tree*, g. f. 'croinn'. 'Mac' m. a *son*, has its g. f. 'mic'.

6. Polysyllables characterised by *ea* change *ea* into *i*; as 'fìtheach

'fitheach' m. a raven, g. f. 'fithich'; 'cailleach' f. an old woman, g. f. 'caillich.' (c) These two suffer a syncope, and add *e*; 'buidheann' f. a company, g. f. 'buidhne'; 'fitheann' f. venison, g. s. 'fithne.'

Of monosyllables characterized by *ea*, some throw away *a* and insert *i*; as 'each' m. a horse, g. f. 'eich'; 'beann' f. a peak, g. f. 'beinne'; 'fearg' f. anger, g. f. 'feirge.'—Some change *ea* into *i*; as 'breac' m. a trout, g. f. 'bric'; 'fear' m. a man, g. f. 'fir'; 'ceann' m. a head, end, g. f. 'cinn'; 'breac' f. the small-pox, g. f. 'brice'; 'cearc' f. a hen, g. f. 'circe'; 'leac' f. a flag, g. f. 'lice.' 'Gleann' m. a valley, adds *e*, g. f. 'glinne.'—Some add *a* to the nominative; as 'speal' m. a scythe, g. f. 'speala.' 'Dream' f. people, race; 'gean' m. humour; have their genitive like the nominative. 'Feall' f. deceit, g. f. 'foill' or 'feill'. 'Geagh' m. a goose, makes g. f. 'geoigh.'

7. Nouns in *eu* followed by a liquid, change *u* into *o* and insert *i* after it; as 'neul' m. a cloud, g. f. 'neoil'; 'eun' m. a bird, g. f. 'eoin'; 'feur' m. grass, g. f. 'feoir'; 'meur'

an,

(c) Derivatives in *an* and *ag* should form their genitive according to the general Rule, *ain*, *aig*; and in pronunciation they do so. When the syllable preceding the termination ends in a small vowel the Rule of 'Caol re caol' has introduced an *e* into the final syllable, which is then written *ean*, *eag*. In this case, writers have been puzzled how to form the genitive. The terminations *ean*, *eag*, would evidently contain too many vowels for a short syllable. To reduce this awkward number of vowels they have commonly thrown out the *a*, the only letter which properly expressed the vocal sound of the syllable. Thus from 'caimean' m. a mole, they formed the gen. sing. 'caimein'; from 'cuilean' m. a whelp, g. f. 'cuilein'; from 'duileag' f. a leaf, g. f. 'duileig'; from 'cail-eag' f. a girl, g. f. 'cailleig'. Had they not yielded too far to the encroachments of the Rule of 'Caol re caol' they would have written both the nom. and the gen. of these and similar nouns more simply and more justly, thus; 'caiman' g. f. 'caimain'; 'cuilan' g. f. 'cuilain'; 'duilag' g. f. 'duilaig'; 'cailag' g. f. 'cailaig'.

m. a *finger*, g. f. 'meoir'; 'leus' m. a *torch*, g. f. 'leois': 'Beul' m. the *mouth*, g. f. 'beil' or 'beoil'; 'sgeul' m. a *tale*, g. f. 'sgeil' or 'sgeoil.' 'Breug' f. a *lie*, g. f. 'bréige'; 'geug' f. a *branch*, g. f. 'géige.' Other nouns characterised by *eu* have their genitive like the nominative; as 'treud' m. a *flock*, 'beud' m. *barm*, 'meud' m. *bulk*, 'beuc' m. a *raar*, 'freumb' f. a *fibre*, 'beum' m. a *stroke*, 'feum' m. *use, need, &c.*

8. Monosyllables characterised by *ia* change *ia* into *ei*; as 'liabh' m. a *moor*, g. f. 'leibh'; 'fiadh' m. a *deer*, g. f. 'feidh'; 'biadh' m. *food*, g. f. 'beidh' or 'bidh'; 'iasg' m. *fish*, g. f. 'eisc'; 'grian' f. the *sun*, g. f. 'gréine'; 'sciath' f. a *wing*, g. f. 'sceithe'. Except 'Dia' m. *God*, g. f. 'Dé'; 'scian' f. a *knife*, g. f. 'scine.'

Piuthar' f. a *sister*, has g. f. 'peathar'; 'leanabh' m. a *child*, g. f. 'leinibh'; 'ceathramh' m. a *fourth part*, g. f. 'ceithrimh'; 'leabidh' or 'leaba' f. a *bed*, g. f. 'leapa'; 'talamh,' m. *earth*, g. f. 'talmhain.'

The *Dative* singular of masculine nouns is like the nominative; of feminine nouns, is like the genitive; as 'tobar' m. a *well*, d. f. 'tobar'; 'clarfach' f. a *harp*, g. f. and d. f. 'clarfaich'; 'misneach' f. *courage*, g. f. and d. f. 'misnich.'

Particular Rules for the Dative of feminine nouns.

1. If *e* was added to the nominative in forming the genitive, it is thrown away in the dative, as 'fla' f. a *rod*, g. f. 'flaite' d. f. 'flait'; 'grian' f. the *sun*, g. f. 'gréine' d. f. 'gréin.'

2. If the nominative suffered a syncope in forming the genitive, or if the last vowel of the genitive is broad, the dative is like the nominative, as 'buidheann' f. a *company*, g. f. 'buidhne' d. f. 'buidheann'; 'piuthar' f. a *sister*, g. f. 'peathar,' d. f. 'piuthar';

The *Vocative* of masc. nouns is like the genitive; of feminine nouns, is like the nominative; as 'bàs' m. *death*, g. f. 'bàis' v. f. 'bhàis'; 'cu' m. a *dog*, g. f. 'coin' v. f. 'choin'; 'grian' f. the *sun*, v. f. 'ghrian'; 'gaoth' f. the *wind*, v. f. 'ghaoth'.

Plural

Plural Number.

Nominative. Masculine nouns which insert *i* in the Gen. Sing. have their Nom. Plur. like the Gen. Sing. as ‘oglach,’ m. *a servant*, g. s. ‘oglaich,’ n. p. ‘oglaich;’ ‘fear,’ m. *a man*, g. s. and n. p. ‘fir.’ Many of these form their Nom. Plur. also by adding a short *a* to the Singular. Other masculine nouns, and all feminine nouns, have their Nom. Plur. in *a*, to which *n* is added, *euphoniae causæ*, before an initial vowel. (c)

Particular Rules for forming the Nom. Plur. in *a* or *an*.

1. By adding *a* to the Nom. Sing. as ‘dubhar,’ m. *a shadow*, n. p. ‘dubhara;’ ‘rioghachd,’ f. *a kingdom* n. p. ‘rioghachdan.’ Under this Rule, some nouns suffer a Syncope; as ‘dorus,’ m. *a door*, n. p. ‘dorfa,’ for ‘dor-ufa.’

2. Nouns ending in *l* or *nn* often insert *t* before *a*; as ‘reul,’ m. *a star*, n. p. ‘reulta;’ ‘beann,’ f. *a pinnacle*, n. p. ‘beannta.’ So ‘lòn,’ m. *a marsh*, n. p. ‘lòintean.’

3. Some nouns in *ar* drop the *a*, and add to the Nom. Sing. the syllable *aich*; and then the final *a* becomes *e*, to correspond to the preceding small vowel; as ‘leabhar,’ m. *a book*, n. p. ‘leabhraiche;’ ‘tobar,’ m. *a well*, n. p. ‘tohraiche;’ ‘lann,’ f. *an inclosure*, inserts *d*, n. p. ‘lann-daiche.’ ‘Piuthar,’ f. *a sister*, from the g. s. ‘peathar,’ has n. p. ‘peathraiche;’ so ‘leaba,’ f. *a bed*, g. s. ‘leapa,’ n. p. ‘leapaiche.’ ‘Bata,’ m. *a staff*, n. p. ‘batacha;’ ‘la,’ or ‘latha,’ *a day*, n. p. ‘lathachan.’

4. Some polysyllables in *ach* add *e* or *ean* to the Gen. Sing. as ‘mullach,’ m. *summit*, g. s. ‘mullaich,’ n. p. ‘mullaich-
e.’

(c) In many instances, the Plural termination *a* is oftener written with this final *n* than without it. When the vowel preceding the termination is small, the termination *a* or *an* is very needlessly written *e* or *ean*, to preserve the correspondence of vowels.

‘ mullaichean;’ ‘ otrach,’ m. *a dungbill*, n. p. ‘ otraichean;’
 ‘ clarsach,’ f. *a harp*, n. p. ‘ clarsaichean;’ ‘ deudach,’ f.
the jaw, n. p. ‘ deudaichean.’ So ‘ sliabh,’ m. *a moor*, g. s.
 ‘ sleibh,’ with *t* inserted, n. p. ‘ sleibhte.’ ‘ Sabhul,’ m.
a barn, g. s. ‘ sabhuil,’ n. p. ‘ faibhlean,’ contracted for
 ‘ sabhuilean.’

The following Nouns form their Nominative Plural irregularly: ‘ Dia,’ m. *God*, n. p. ‘ dée,’ or ‘ diathan;’
 ‘ scian,’ f. *a knife*, n. p. ‘ sceana,’ or ‘ scinichean;’
 ‘ sluagh,’ m. *people*, n. p. ‘ sliogh;’ ‘ bo,’ f. *a cow*, n. p.
 ‘ ba.’

Genitive. 1. Monosyllables, and nouns which form their Nominative Plural like the Genitive Singular, have the Genitive Plural like the Nominative Singular, as ‘ geug,’ f. *a branch*, g. p. ‘ geug;’ ‘ coimhearfnach,’ m. *a neighbour*, g. s. and n. p. ‘ coimhearfnaich,’ g. p. coimhearfnach.’

2. Polysyllables which have their Nominative Plural in *a* or *an*, form the Genitive like the Nominative, as ‘ leabhar,’ m. *a book*, n. p. and g. p. ‘ leabhraichean.’—When the Nominative Plural is two-fold, the Genitive is so too; as ‘ fear,’ m. *a man*, n. p. ‘ fir,’ or sometimes ‘ feara,’ g. p. ‘ fear,’ or feara.’

‘ Cu,’ m. *a dog*, has its g. p. ‘ con;’ ‘ caora,’ f. *a sheep*, g. p. ‘ caorach;’ ‘ sluagh,’ m. *people*, g. p. ‘ sluagh,’ or ‘ sliogh.’

Dative. 1. The Dative Plural is formed either from the Nominative Singular or from the Nominative Plural. If the Nominative Plural ends in a consonant, the Dative Plural is formed by adding *ibh* to the Nominative Singular, as ‘ crann,’ m. *a tree*, n. p. ‘ croinn,’ d. p. ‘ crannaibh;’ ‘ mac,’ m. *a son*, n. p. ‘ mic,’ d. p. ‘ macaibh.’—If the Nominative Plural ends in a vowel, the final vowel is changed into *ibh*; as ‘ tobar,’ m. *a well*, n. p. ‘ tobraiche,’ d. p. ‘ tobraichibh.’

2. Monosyllables ending in an aspirated consonant, which have their Nominative Plural like the Genitive
 sing.

Eng. form their dative plural like the nominative plural; as 'damh' an *ox*, g. f. and n. p. 'daimh' d. p. 'daimh' not 'damhaibh'; 'fiadh' m. a *deer*, g. f. and n. p. and d. p. 'feidh.'—Nouns ending in *ch*, of three or more syllables, form their dative plural like the nominative plural, rather than in *ibh*; as 'coimhearfnach' m. a *neighbour*, d. p. 'coimhearfnach' rather than 'coimhearfnachaibh'; 'phairifeach' m. a *Pharisee*, d. p. 'phairifeach' rather than 'phairifeachaibh'.

Vocative. The vocative plural is like the nominative plural, terminating in *a*; as 'fear' m. a *man*, n. p. 'fir' or 'feara'; v. p. 'fheara'; 'oglach' m. a *servant*, n. p. 'oglaich' v. p. 'oglacha'. Except perhaps monosyllables which never form their nominative plural in *a*, nor their dative plural in *ibh*; as 'damh' m. an *ox*, n. p. 'daimh', v. p. 'dhaimh'; 'a fhloigh' Rom. xv. 11.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns beginning with a consonant.

Cealgair, *mas.* a *deceiver*.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Asp. f.</i>	<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Asp. f.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Cealgair	Chealgair	Cealgaire	Chealgaire
<i>Gen.</i> Cealgair	Chealgair	Cealgair	Chealgair
<i>Dat.</i> Cealgair	Chealgair	Cealgairibh	Chealgairibh
<i>Voc.</i>	Chealgair		Chealgaire

Clais, *fem.* a *gully*.

<i>Nom.</i> Clais	Chlais	Claisean	Chlaisean
<i>Gen.</i> Claise	Chlaise	Clais	Chlais
<i>Dat.</i> Clais	Chlais	Claisibh	Chlaisibh
<i>Voc.</i>	Chlais		Chlaise

Nouns

Nouns beginning with a vowel.

	Iafgair, maf. a <i>Fisberman.</i>		
<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Art. f.</i>	<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Art. f.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Iafgair	t-Iafgair	Iafgairean	h-Iafgairean
<i>Gen.</i> Iafgair		Iafgairean	
<i>Dat.</i> Iasgair	h-Iafgair	Iafgairibh	h-Iafgairibh
<i>Voc.</i> Iafgair		Iafgaire	
	Uaigh, fem. a <i>Grave.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i> Uaigh		Uaighean	h-Uaighean
<i>Gen.</i> Uaighe	h-Uaighe	Uaighean	
<i>Dat.</i> Uaigh	h-Uaigh	Uaighibh	h-Uaighibh
<i>Voc.</i> Uaigh		Uaighean	

*Formation of the cases of nouns of the second Declension.**Singular number.*

General Rule for the Genitive. The genitive of polysyllables is like the nominative: of monosyllables is made by adding *e* to the nominative; as 'caraid' m. a *friend*, g. f. 'caraid'; 'aimfir' f. *time*, g. f. 'aimfir'; 'tigh' m. a *house*, g. f. 'tighe'; 'ainm' m. a *name*, g. f. 'ainme'; 'im' m. *butter*, g. f. 'ime'; 'craig' f. a *rock*, g. f. 'craige.'

Particular Rules for the Genitive.

1. Feminine nouns in *ail* and *air* drop the *i* and add *ach*. If the nominative be a polysyllable, *ai* is thrown away; as 'fail' f. a *beam*, g. f. 'falach'; 'dail' f. a *plain*, g. f. 'dalach'; 'làir' f. a *mare*, g. f. 'làrach'; 'cathair' f. a *seat*, g. f. 'catharach'; 'nathair' f. a *serpent*, g. f. 'nathrach'; 'lasair' f. a *flame*, g. f. 'lafrach'. To these add 'còir' f. *right*, g. f. 'còrach'.

2. Monosyllables characterized by *oi* drop *i* and add *a*; as 'feoil' f. *fish*, g. f. 'feola'; 'tòin' f. *bottom*, g. f. 'tòna'. Except 'fròin' f. the *nose*, g. f. 'fròine'.

3. Monosyllables characterised by *ui* change *ui* into *a* or *o*, and add *a*; as 'muir' f. the *sea*, g. f. 'mara'; 'fuil' f. *blood*, g. f. 'fola' or 'fala'; 'druim' f. a *ridge*, g. f. 'droma'. Except 'fuil' f. the *eye*, g. f. 'fùla.'

4. A few feminine polysyllables in *air* form their genitive like monosyllables; as 'inneir' f. *dung*, g. f. 'inneire'; 'fuipeir' f. *supper*, g. f. 'fuipeire.'

5. The following disyllables seem to have formed their genitive like monosyllables, and then suffered a contraction. Sometimes the characteristic vowel is retained, and sometimes it is thrown away: the final *e* of the genitive being converted into *a*, when requisite to suit an antecedent broad vowel.

Abhainn, f. a <i>river</i> ,	g. f. aibhne, contracted for abhainne		
Aghainn } Aghann }	f. a <i>pan</i> ,	g. f. aighne, ——— —	aghainne
Banais f. a <i>wedding</i> ,	g. f. bainse, ——— —		banaise
Coluinn f. the <i>body</i> ,	g. f. colna, colla, — — —		coluinne
Duthaich f. a <i>country</i> ,	g. f. duthcha, ——— —		duthaiche
Fiacail f. a <i>tooth</i> ,	g. f. fiaca, ——— —		fiacaille
Gualainn f. the <i>shoulder</i> ,	g. f. guaille, ——— —		gualainne
Madainn f. <i>morning</i> ,	g. f. maidne, ——— —		madainne
Obair f. <i>work</i> ,	g. f. oibre, ——— —		obaire.
Uilinn, f. the <i>elbow</i> ,	g. f. uille, ——— —		uilinne

6. The following nouns form their genitive by dropping the characteristic small vowel; 'athair' m. a *father*, g. f. 'athar'; 'mathair' f. a *mother*, g. f. 'mathar'; 'brabbair' m. a *brother*, g. f. 'brathar'; 'namhaid' m. an *enemy*, g. f. 'namhad.' 'Buaidh' f. *victory*, has g. f. 'buadha'; 'uaimh' f. a *cave*, g. f. 'uaimha.' 'Mìl' f. *honey*, has g. f. 'meala.'

7. A few monosyllables ending in a vowel have their genitive like the nominative; as 'ni' m. a *thing*, 'tì' m. a *person*, 'ré' m. the *moon*; to which add 'rìgh' m. a *king*.

Dative. The dative singular is like the nominative; as 'duine' m. a *man*, d. f. 'duine'; 'madainn' f. *morning*, d. f. 'madainn.'

Vocative.

Vocative. The vocative singular is like the nominative ; as ‘caraid’ m. *friend*, v. l. ‘charaid’; ‘mathair’ f. *mother*; v. f. ‘mhathair.’

Plural Number.

Nominative.—*General Rule.* The nominative plural is formed by adding to the nominative singular *a* or *an*, written *e* or *ean* to correspond to a preceding small vowel ; as ‘piobair’ m. a *piper*, n. p. ‘piobairean’; ‘aimsir’ f. *time*, *season*, n. p. ‘aimsirean’.—Some nouns suffer a contraction in the nominative plural ; as ‘caraid’ m. a *friend*, n. p. ‘cairdean’; ‘namhaid’ m. an *enemy*, n. p. ‘naimhdean’; ‘fiacail’ f. a *tooth*, n. p. ‘fiacian’.

Particular Rules. 1. Some nouns, whose last consonant is *l* or *n*, insert *t* in the nominative plural ; as ‘tuil’ f. a *flood*, n. p. ‘tuilte’; ‘smuain’ f. *thought*, n. p. ‘smuaintean’; ‘coille’ f. a *wood*, n. p. ‘coiltean’; ‘àithne’ f. a *command*, n. p. ‘àithnte’. The *t* is aspirated in ‘dail’ f. a *plain*, n. p. ‘dailthean’; ‘fail’ f. a *beam*, n. p. ‘failthean’.

2. Some nouns in *air*, chiefly such as form their genitive singular in *ach*, retain the same syllable in the nominative plural, and insert *i* after *a* ; as

Cathair, f. a *seat*, g. f. cathrach, n. p. cathraichean.

Lafair, f. a *flame*, g. f. lafrach, n. p. lafraichean.

Nathair, f. a *serpent*, g. f. nathrach, n. p. nathraichean.

So also ‘athair’ m. a *father*, n. p. ‘aithrichean’; ‘mathair’ f. a *mother*, n. p. ‘maithrichean’. To which add ‘abhainn’ f. a *river*, n. p. ‘aibhnichean’; ‘uisge’ m. *water*, n. p. ‘uisgeachan’; ‘cridhe’ m. the *heart*, n. p. ‘cridheachan’.

The following nouns form their nominative plural irregularly ; ‘duine’ m. a *man*, n. p. ‘daoine’; ‘rìgh’ m. a *king*, n. p. ‘rìghre’; ‘nì’ m. a *thing*, n. p. ‘nìthe’; ‘cliamhuinn’ m. a *son-in-law*, or *brother-in-law*, n. p. ‘cleamhna’.

Genitive. The genitive plural of monosyllables and masculine polysyllables, is two-fold, both like the nominative singular, and like the nominative plural ; as ‘rìgh’ m. a *king*, g. p. ‘rìgh’ or ‘rìghre’. The genitive plural of feminine

nine polysyllables is like the nominative plural only; as 'abhainn' f. a river, g. p. 'aibhnichean'.—'Suil' f. the eye, has its g. p. 'fùil'.

Dative. The dative plural is formed from the nominative plural by changing the final vowel into *ibh*; as 'coluinn' f. the body, n. p. 'coluinne', d. p. 'coluinnibh'; 'cridhe' m. the heart, n. p. 'cridheacha' d. p. 'cridheachaibh'.

Vocative. The vocative plural is like the nominative plural; as 'duine' m. a man, n. p. 'daoine', v. p. 'dhaoine'.

Final *a* or *e* in all the singular cases of polysyllables is occasionally cut off, especially in verse; as 'leab' bed, 'teang' tongue, 'coill' wood, 'cridh' heart.

The irregular noun 'Bean' f. a woman, is declined thus:

	Singular.		Plural.	
	<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Asp. f.</i>	<i>Prim. f.</i>	<i>Asp. f.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bean	Bhean	Mnai, mnathan	Mhnathan
<i>Gen.</i>	Mna	Mhna	Ban	Bhan
<i>Dat.</i>	Mnaoi	Mhnaoi	Mnathaibh	Mhnathaibh
<i>Voc.</i>		Bhean		Mhnathan

Of the Initial form of Nouns.

The *Aspirated form*, as has been observed, is peculiar to nouns beginning with a consonant. All the cases admit of the aspirated form. In the vocative singular and plural the aspirated form alone is used; except in nouns beginning with a lingual, which are generally in the primary form, when preceded by a lingual; as 'a sheann duine' old man. Nouns beginning with *s* followed by a mute consonant have no aspirated form, because *s* in that case never receives an aspiration. In nouns beginning with *l*, *n*, *r*, a distinction is uniformly observed in pronouncing the initial consonant, corresponding precisely to the distinction of primary and aspirated forms in nouns beginning with other consonants. This distinction has already been fully stated in treating of pronunciation.

The

The *Articulated form*, peculiar to nouns beginning with a vowel, is made by prefixing *t* to the nominative singular of masculine nouns; *b* to the genitive singular of feminine nouns, and to the dative singular, the nominative and dative plural, of either gender. The consonant thus prefixed is connected with the word to which it is prefixed by a hyphen.

The general use of the singular and plural numbers has been already mentioned. A remarkable exception occurs in the Galic. When the numerals 'da' *two*, 'fichead' *twenty*, 'ceud' *a hundred*, 'mìle' *a thousand*, are prefixed to a noun; the noun is not put in the plural, but in the singular number, and admits no variation of case. The termination of a noun preceded by 'da' *two*, is always the same with that of the dative singular; (*d*) when preceded by 'fichead, ceud &c.' the termination is that of the nominative singular; thus, 'da laimh' *two hands*, 'da chluais' *two ears*, 'dà fhear,' *two men*, 'fichead 'làmh,' *twenty hands*, 'ceud fear,' *a hundred men*, 'mìle caora,' *a thousand sheep*, 'deich mìle bliadhna' *ten thousand years*. (*e*)

CHAP.

(*d*) As the numeral 'da' *two*, precludes all variation of case in the subsequent noun, it would appear that the noun 'fear' is improperly put in the genitive in the following passage; 'aireamb an da fhir dheug' the *number of the twelve men*, Luke xxii. 3. The Irish translation has it more properly, 'uibhir an da fhear dheug.' 'Ainmean an da abfìol dheug,' Matt. x. 2. is correct, where the noun 'abfìol' is used indeclinably, after 'da' *two*.

(*e*) So in Hebrew, we find a noun in the singular number joined with the numerals *twenty, thirty, a hundred, a thousand, &c.*

CHAP. II. OF THE ARTICLE.

THE Galic Article 'an' corresponds to the English definite article *the*. There is in Galic no indefinite article corresponding to the English *a* or *an*. The inflections of the article are but few. They depend on the gender, the number, and the case, of the noun to which it is prefixed. Hence the article is declined by gender, number, and case, as follows.

	Singular.		Plural.	
	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas. & fem.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	an, am	an, a'	na	
<i>Gen.</i>	an, a'	na	nan, nam	
<i>Dat.</i>	an, a', 'n	an, a', 'n	na	

In the singular, final *n* of the article is sometimes cut off, and its absence marked by an apostrophe. The same happens to the initial *a* of the dative singular.

CHAP. III. OF ADJECTIVES.

AN Ajective is a word used along with a noun, to express some quality of the person or thing signified by the noun.

Adjectives undergo changes which mark their relation to other words. These changes are made, like those on nouns, partly at the beginning, and partly on the termination; and may be fitly denominated by the same names. The changes at the beginning are made by aspirating an initial consonant, or by prefixing *t* or *h* to an initial vowel; and may therefore be named the *primary*, the *aspirated*, and the *articulatea* Forms. The Numbers and Cases, like those of nouns, are distinguished by changes on the Termination

mination. The gender is marked partly by the initial Form, partly by the Termination.

Adjectives whereof the characteristic vowel is broad, follow, in most of their inflections, the form of nouns of the first declension; and may be termed Adjectives of the first declension. Those adjectives whereof the characteristic vowel is small, may be called Adjectives of the second declension.

Examples of Adjectives of the First Declension.

An Adjective beginning with a Consonant.

<i>Mòr, great.</i>					
Singular.				Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Femin.</i>		<i>Common Genl.</i>	
<i>prim.</i>	<i>-asp.</i>	<i>prim.</i>	<i>asp.</i>	<i>prim.</i>	<i>asp.</i>
N. Mor,	Mhor,		Mhor,	Mora,	Mhora
G.	Mhoir,	Moire,	Mhoire	Mora,	Mhora
D. Mor,	Mhor,		Mhoir,	Mora,	Mhora
V.	Mhoir,		Mhor,	Mora,	Mhora

An Ajective beginning with a Vowel.

<i>Og, young.</i>					
Singular.				Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Femin.</i>		<i>Common Genl.</i>	
<i>prim.</i>	<i>art.</i>	<i>prim.</i>	<i>art.</i>	<i>prim.</i>	<i>art.</i>
N. Og,	t-Og,	Og,		Oga,	h-Og
G. Oig,		Oige,	h-Og,	Oga,	
D. Og,	h-Og,	Oig	h-Og	Oga,	h-Og
V. Oig,		Og,		Oga	

Formation

Formation of the Cases of Adjectives of the First Declension.

Singular.

Nominative. The feminine gender is, in termination, like the masculine.

The other cases, both mas. and fem. are formed from the nominative, according to the Rule already given for forming the cases of nouns of the first declension. Take the following examples in adjectives.

Genitive. General Rule. ‘Marbh,’ *dead*, g. s. m. ‘mhairbh,’ f. ‘mairbhe;’ ‘dubh,’ *black*, g. s. m. ‘dhuibh,’ f. ‘duibhe;’ ‘fadalach,’ *tedious*, g. s. m. ‘fhadalaich,’ f. ‘fadalaich.’

Particular Rules. 1. ‘Sona,’ *happy*, g. s. m. ‘shona,’ f. ‘sona;’ ‘aofda,’ *aged*, g. s. m. and f. ‘aofda;’ ‘beo,’ *alive*, g. s. m. ‘bheo,’ f. ‘beo.’

2. ‘Bochd,’ *poor*, g. s. m. ‘bhochd,’ f. ‘bochd;’ ‘garr,’ *short*, g. s. m. ‘ghearr,’ f. ‘garr.’

3. ‘Breagh,’ *fine*, g. s. m. ‘bhreagha,’ f. ‘breagha.’

4. ‘Crìon,’ *little, diminutive*, g. s. m. ‘chrìn,’ f. ‘crìne.’

5. ‘Donn,’ *brown*, g. s. m. ‘dhuinn,’ f. ‘duinne;’ ‘gorm,’ *blue*, g. s. m. ‘ghuirm,’ f. ‘guirme;’ ‘lom,’ *bare*, g. s. m. ‘luim,’ f. ‘luime.’—But ‘dall,’ *blind*, g. s. m. ‘dhoill,’ f. ‘doille;’ ‘mall,’ *slow*, g. s. m. ‘mhoill,’ f. ‘moille;’ like the nouns ‘crann, clann.’

6. ‘Cinnteach,’ *certain*, g. s. m. ‘chinntich,’ f. ‘cinntich;’ ‘maiseach,’ *beautiful*, g. s. m. ‘mhaifich,’ f. maifich.—‘Tearc,’ *rare*, g. s. m. ‘theirc,’ f. ‘teirce;’ ‘dearg,’ *red*, g. s. m. ‘dheirg,’ f. ‘deirge;’ ‘deas,’ *ready*, g. s. m. ‘dheis,’ f. ‘deise.’—‘Breac,’ *speckled*, g. s. m. ‘bhrìc,’ f. ‘brìce;’ ‘geal,’ *white*, g. m. ‘ghil,’ f. ‘gile.’

7. ‘Geur,’ *sharp*, g. s. m. ‘ghéir,’ f. ‘géire;’ like the nouns ‘breug, geug.’

8. ‘Liath,’ *hoary*, g. s. m. ‘léith,’ f. ‘léithe;’ ‘dian,’ *keen*, g. s. m. ‘dhéin,’ f. ‘déinc.’

Irregu-

Irregulars. 'Odhar,' *pale*, g. s. m. and f. 'uidhir;' 'bodhar,' *deaf*, g. s. m. 'bhuidhir,' f. 'buidhir.'

Dative. General Rule. 'Uasal,' *noble*, d. s. m. 'uasal,' f. 'uasail;' 'bodhar,' *deaf*, d. s. m. 'bodhar,' f. 'bhuidhir.'

Particular Rule. 1. 'From,' *heavy*, d. s. m. 'trom,' f. 'thruim.'

Vocative. 'Beag,' *small*, v. s. m. 'bhig,' f. 'bheag.'

Plural.

In Monosyllables the Plural, through all its Cases, is formed by adding *a* to the nom. sing.; in Polysyllables, it is like the nom. sing. as 'crom,' *crooked*, pl. 'croma;' 'tuir-seach,' *melancholy*, pl. 'tuirseach.'

A few Dissyllables form their Plural like Monosyllables, and suffer a contraction; as 'reamhar,' *fat*, pl. 'reamhra,' contracted for 'reamhara.'

Adjectives of the Second Declension.

All the Cases of Adjectives of the Second Declension are formed according to the General Rules for nouns of the second declension; that is, Monosyllables add *e* for the gen. sing. femin. and for the plural cases; Polysyllables are like the nom. sing. throughout.

Of the Initial Form of Adjectives.

Adjectives admit the *aspirated Form* through all the Numbers and Cases. In Adjectives beginning with a Labial or a Palatal, the aspirated Form alone is used in the gen. and voc. sing. masc. the nom. dat. and voc. sing. feminine.

Adjectives, like nouns, admit the *articulated Form* in the nom. sing. masc. the gen. sing. fem. the dat. sing. nom. and dat. plur. both genders. This Form is used only when the adjective precedes its noun. It precludes all change on the Termination.

Comparison of Adjectives.

There are in Galic two forms of Comparison, which may be called the *first* and the *second Comparative*.

The *first Comparative* is formed from the gen. sing. maf. by adding *e*; as 'geal,' *white*, g. s. m. 'gil,' comp. 'gile,' 'ghile;' 'ciontach,' *guilty*, g. s. m. 'ciontaich,' comp. 'ciontaiche.' Some Adjectives suffer a contraction in the Comparative; as 'bodhar,' *deaf*, comp. 'buidhre,' for 'buidhire;' 'boidheach,' *pretty*, comp. 'boidhche,' for 'boidhiche.'

If the last letter of the gen. be *a*, it is changed into *e*, and *i* inserted before the last Consonant; as 'fada,' *long*, g. s. m. 'fada,' comp. 'faide;' 'tana,' *thin*, g. s. m. 'tana,' comp. 'taine.'

The *second Comparative* is formed from the first, by changing final *e* into *id*; as 'trom,' *heavy*, 1. comp. 'truime,' 2. comp. 'truimid;' 'tiugh,' *thick*, 1. comp. 'tiuighe,' 2. comp. 'tiuighid.' Many Adjectives, especially Polyfyllables, do not admit of the second Comparative.

Both these forms of Comparison have an *aspirated* as well as a *primary Form*, but are otherwise indeclinable.

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1. Comp.</i>	<i>2. Comp.</i>
Math, <i>maith</i> , <i>good</i> ,	fearr,	feaird,
Olc, <i>bad</i> , <i>evil</i> ,	miosa,	misd.
Mòr, <i>great</i> ,	mò,	mòid.
Beag, <i>small</i> ,	lugh,	lughaid.
Goirid, <i>gearr</i> , <i>short</i> ,	giorra,	giorrad.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> ,	dorra,	dorrad.
Teath, <i>hot</i> ,	teoithe,	teoitid,
Leathan, <i>broad</i> ,	leatha, lithne.	
Fogus, <i>near</i> ,	foifge.	
Cairdeach, <i>akin</i> ,	càra.	
Furas, <i>easy</i> ,	fhufa.	
Toigh, <i>dear</i> ,	docha,	

To these may be added the noun Moran, *a great number or quantity.* tuille.

The *Superlative*, which is but a particular mode of expressing comparison, is the same in form with the first Comparative.

An eminent degree of any quality is expressed by putting one of the particles 'ro, glé,' before the Positive; as 'ro ghlic,' *very wise*, 'glé gheal,' *very white*. The same effect is produced by prefixing 'fior,' *true*, 'sàr,' *exceeding*, &c. which words are, in that case, used adverbially; as 'fior mhaifeach,' *truly beautiful*, 'sàr mhaith,' *exceedingly good*.

CHAP. IV. OF PRONOUNS.

The *Pronouns* are, for the most part, words used instead of nouns. They may be arranged under the following divisions: Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, Compound.

The *Personal Pronouns* are those of the 1st, 2d, and 3d persons. They have a Singular and a Plural Number, a Simple and an Emphatic Form. They are declined thus:

Singular.

Plural.

<i>simple form.</i>	<i>emphat: f.</i>	<i>simple f.</i>	<i>emphat. .</i>
1. Mi, mhi, <i>I, me,</i>	Mife, mhife.	Sinn, <i>we, us,</i>	Sinne.
2. { Tu, thou, <i>thou,</i> { Thu, <i>thee,</i>	} Tufa, thufa.	Sibh, <i>ye, you,</i>	Sibhfe.
3. { E, <i>fe, he,</i> { E, <i>him,</i> { I, <i>fi, she,</i> { I, <i>her,</i>			
	Ife,	Iad, <i>them,</i>	

The

(*f* The pronouns 'tu,' *thou*, 'fe,' *he*, 'fi,' *she*, 'fiad,' *they*

The Pronoun 'sibh,' *you*, of the plural number is used almost universally in addressing a single person of superior rank or of greater age; while 'tu,' *thou*, of the singular number is used in addressing an inferior or an equal. But the degree of seniority or of superiority, which is understood to entitle a person to this token of respect, varies in different parts of the Highlands. (g) The Supreme Being is always addressed by the pronoun 'tu,' *thou*, of the singular number.

The *Possessive Pronouns* correspond to the Personal Pronouns; and, like them, may be called those of the 1st, 2d, and 3d persons singular, and 1st, 2d, and 3d persons plural. They have an emphatic Form, which is made by connecting the syllable *sa* with the possessive pronoun of the 1st, 2d, and 3d persons singular, and 2d person plural; *ne* with that of the 1st person plural, and *san* with that of the 3d person plural. These syllables are placed immediately after the nouns to which the possessive pronouns are prefixed, and connected by a hyphen.

These

they, are not employed, like other nominatives, to denote the object after a transitive verb. Hence the incorrectness of the following expression in most editions of the Galic Psalms: 'Se chrùnas *tu* le coron graidh,' Psal. ciii. 4. which translated literally signifies, *it is he whom thou wilt crown*, &c. To express the true sense, viz. *it is he who will crown thee*, it ought to have been 'se chrùnas *thu* le coron graidh.' So 'is mise an Tighearn a shlanuicheas *thu*,' *I am the Lord that bealeth thee*. Exod. xv. 26.

(g) This use of the pronoun of the 2d person plural is probably a modern innovation; for there is nothing like it found in the more antient Galic compositions, nor in the graver poetry even of the present age. As this idiom seems however to be employed in conversation with increasing frequency, it will probably lose by degrees its present import, and will come to be used as the common mode of addressing any individual; in the same manner as the corresponding pronouns are used in English, and other European languages.

These Pronouns are as follows :

Singular.		Plural.	
Simple.	Emphatic,	Simple.	Emphatic.
1. Mo, <i>my</i> ,	mo mhac-fa	1. Ar <i>our</i> ,	ar mac-ne
2. Do, <i>thy</i> ,	do ———fa	2. Bhur, 'ur <i>your</i> ,	bhur—fa
3. } A, <i>his</i> ,	amhac-fa, fan	3. An, am, <i>their</i> ,	an, am—fa, fan
3. } A, <i>her</i> ,	a mac-fa, fan		

The possessive pronouns 'mo, do', when followed by a vowel, commonly lose the *o*, whose absence is marked by an apostrophe; as 'm' ainm' *my name*; 'd' athair' (*b*) *thy father*. The same pronouns when preceded by the preposition 'ann' *in*, suffer a transposition of their letters, and are written 'am, ad', one broad vowel being substituted for another; as 'ann ad chridhe' *in thy heart*, 1 Sam. xiv. 7. 'ann am aire', *in my thoughts*.

The possessive pronoun 'a' *his*, is often suppressed altogether after a vowel; as 'na sanntaich bean do choimhearfnaich, no oglach, no bhanoglach, no dhamh, no afal'. *covet not thy neighbour's wife, or his man-servant, or his maid-servant, &c.* Exod. xx. 17. In these and similar instances, as the sense is but imperfectly expressed, (especially when the noun begins with a vowel) and cannot be gathered with certainty from any other part of the sentence; perhaps it might be an improvement to retain the pronoun, even at the expence of cutting off the final vowel of the preceding word; as 'n' a oglach, n' a bhanoglach, &c.' In many cases however this appears hardly practicable; as 'cha bheo

(*b*) There seems hardly a sufficient reason for changing the *d* in this situation into *t*, as has been often done, as 't'oglach' for 'd'oglach' *thy servant*, &c. The *d* corresponds sufficiently to the pronunciation; and being the constituent consonant of the pronoun, it ought not to be changed for another. Besides 't-oglach' is the articulated form of 'oglach' in declining the noun.

bheo athair' *his father is not alive*, which could not with any propriety be written 'cha bheo a athair'. (i)

The word 'fein' corresponding to the English words *self, own*, is subjoined occasionally both to the personal and possessive pronouns; thus 'mi fein' *myself*, 'mise fein' *I myself*; 'thu fein' *thyself*, 'thusa fein' *thou thyself*, or *thy own self*; 'mo shluagh fein' *my own people*.

The other pronouns are as follows.

Relative.	Demonstrative.	Interrogative.
N. A, <i>who, which, that.</i>	So, <i>this, these.</i>	Co? <i>who?</i>
G. & D. An.	Sin, <i>that, those.</i>	Cia? <i>which?</i>
Nach, <i>who not,</i>	Sud, ud, <i>yon.</i>	Ciod, creud, <i>what?</i>
	<i>which not.</i>	

Indefinite.	Compound.	
Eigin <i>some,</i>	E so, <i>this one, m.</i>	E sud, <i>yon one. m.</i>
Ge b'e } <i>whoever, (k)</i>	I so, <i>this one, f.</i>	I sud, <i>yon one, f.</i>
Cia b'e }		
Eile <i>other,</i>	Iad so, <i>these,</i>	Iad sud, <i>yon, pl.</i>
Gach } <i>each, every</i>	E sin, <i>that one, m.</i>	Cach eile, <i>the rest.</i>
Cach }		
Cach, <i>others, the rest, (l)</i>	Iad sin, <i>those,</i>	Cach a chéile,
Cuid, <i>some.</i>		<i>each other, (m)</i>

CHAP

(i) The Irish are not so much at a loss to avoid a *hiatus*, as they often use 'na' for 'a' *his*; which the translators of the Psalms have sometimes judiciously adopted; as

An talamb tioram le na laimh
do chruthaich e 's do dhealbh' Psa. xcv. 5.

(k) There is reason to think that 'ge b' e' is corruptly used for 'cia b' e'. Of the former I find no satisfactory analysis. The latter 'cia b' e' is literally, *which it be*, or *which it were*; which

CHAP. V. OF VERBS.

A word that signifies to be, to do, or to suffer any thing, is called a *Verb*.

The verb in Galic, as in other languages, is declined by Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

The *Voices* are two, Active and Passive.

The

which is just the French *qui que ce soit, qui que ce fût*, expressed in English by one word *whosoever, whichsoever*. We find 'cia' used in this sense and connection, Psal. cxxxv. 11. Glasg. 1753. 'Gach uile rioghachd mar an ceadn' *cia* h-iomdha bhí fiad aan', *All kingdoms likewise, however numerous they be*. See also Gen. xlv. 9.

(l) This pronoun is found written with an initial *c* in Lhuyd's *Archæol. Brit.* Tit. I. page 20. col. 2. 'ceach'; again Tit. X. voc. 'Bealtine'; 'cecha bliadna' *each year*. See also O'Brien, 'cach' *all, every*, like the French *chaque*. Irish Dict. voc. 'cach'.

(m) The pronouns 'cach eile' and 'cach a chéile' are hardly known in Perthshire. Instead of the former, they use the single word 'cach' pronounced long, and declined like a noun of the singular number; and instead of the latter, 'a cheile'; as in this example; 'choinnich iad a chéile; thuit cuid, agus theich càch' *they met each other; some fell, and the rest fled*. Here 'càch' may be considered as a simple pronoun; but the first clause 'choinnich iad a cheile' *they met his fellow*, hardly admits of any satisfactory analysis. The phrases, in fact, seem to be elliptical, and to be expressed more fully, according to the practice of other districts, thus; 'choinnich iad cach a chéile'; thuit cuid, agus theich cach eile'. Now if 'cach' be nothing else than 'gach' *every*, (a conjecture supported by the short pronunciation of the *a*, as well as by the authorities adduced in the preceding note,) the expressions may be easily analysed; 'choinnich iad gach [aon] a cheile; thuit cuid, agus theich gach [aon] eile; *they met every [one] his fellow; some fell, and every other [one] fled*. See I THESS. V. 11.

The *Moods* may be ranged under five names ; the Affirmative, the Negative, the Subjunctive, the Imperative, and the Infinitive. Many, but not all, transitive Verbs have a passive Participle.

The *Tenses* are three, the Present, the Preterite, and the Future.

The *Numbers* are two, singular and plural.

The *Persons* are three, first, second, and third. The distinctions of number and person take place only in a few tenses.

The inflections of verbs, like those of nouns, are made by changes at the beginning, and on the termination.

All the verbs may be arranged under two *conjugations* ; whereof the first comprehends those verbs which begin with a consonant ; the second, those verbs which begin with a vowel. Verbs beginning with *f* followed by a vowel are ranged under the second conjugation, along with verbs beginning with a vowel.

The verb 'Bi' to *be*, which is used as an auxiliary to other verbs, is declined as follows ;

		Bi, to be.			
Present.		Preterite.		Future.	
		<i>Affirmative Mood.</i>			
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
1.	Ta mi, I am,	Bha mi, I was,	Bithidh mi, I will be,		
2.	Ta thu,	Bha thu,	Bithidh tu,		
3.	Ta e,	Bha e ;	Bithidh se ;		
<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
1.	Ta finn,	Bha finn,	Bithidh finn,		
2.	Ta fibh,	Bha fibh,	Bithidh fibh,		
3.	T iad.	Bha iad.	Bithidh fiad.		

Negative.

Negative Mood.

	Present.		Preterite.
	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>
ni	1 Bheil mi, <i>I am,</i>		Robh mi, <i>I was,</i>
not,	2 Bheil thu,		Robh thu,
&c	3 Bheil e ;		Robh e ;
	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
	1 Bheil sinn,		Robh sinn,
	2 Bheil sibh,		Robh sibh,
	3 Bheil iad,		Robh iad,

Future.

	<i>Sing.</i>
	Bi mi, <i>I shall be,</i>
	Bi thu,
	Bi se ;
	<i>Plur.</i>
	Bi sinn,
	Bi sibh,
	Bi fiad ;

Subjunctive Mood.

	Preterite.	Future.
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
1	Bhithinn, <i>I would be,</i>	Bhitheas mi, <i>I shall be.</i>
2	Bhitheadh tu,	Bhitheas tu,
3	Bhitheadh e ;	Bhitheas e ;
	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1	Bhitheamaid,	Bhitheas sinn,
	Bhitheadh sinn,	
2	Bhitheadh sibh,	Bhitheas sibh,
3	Bhitheadh iad.	Bhitheas iad.

Imperative Mood.

	<i>Sing.</i>
1	Bitheam, <i>let me be.</i>
2	Bi, Bi thusa,
3	Bitheadh e ;
	<i>Plur.</i>
1	Bitheamaid,
2	Bithibh,
3	Bitheadh iad.

Infinitive Mood.

Bith, <i>being,</i>	} <i>to be</i>
do bhith,	
a bhith,	
gu bhith,	} <i>to be.</i>
gu bith,	
iar bhith,	} <i>after being, been.</i>
iar bith,	
o bhith, <i>from being. &c.</i>	

K

Compound

Compound Tenses.

Present.

Preterite

Future.

Affirmative Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
1 Ta mi iar bith, <i>I have been, &c.</i>	Bha mi iar bith, <i>I had been, &c.</i>	Bithidh mi iar bith, <i>I shall have been, &c.</i>

Negative Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
ni, <i>not,</i> { Bheil mi iar bith, &c. { <i>I have been.</i>	Robh mi iar bith, <i>I had been.</i>	Bi mi air bith, <i>I shall have been.</i>

Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Preterite.	Future.
1 Bhithinn iar bith, <i>I should</i> <i>have been, &c.</i>	Bhithreas mi iar bith, <i>I shall</i> <i>have been, &c.</i>

The present affirmative 'ta' is often written 'tha.' This is one of many instances where there appears reason to complain of the propensity remarked in Part I. in those who speak the Galic, to attenuate its articulations by aspiration. Another corrupt way of writing 'ta' which has become common, is 'ata'. This has probably taken its rise from uniting the relative to the verb; as, 'an uair ata mi'; instead of 'an uair a ta, &c.' 'mar a ta, &c.' Or perhaps it may have proceeded from a too compliant regard for a provincial pronunciation.

The verb and pronoun of the 1st per. sing. and 3d per. plur. are frequently incorporated into one word, and written 'taim' *I am*, 'taid' *they are*.

The

The Pres. negat. loses the initial *bb* after the particles 'cha' not, 'mur' if not, 'nach' that not; *n* is inserted, *euphoniae causa*, betwixt the particle 'cha' and the verb; as 'cha n 'eil, mur 'eil, nach 'eil'.

Initial *b* of the Fut. Neg. is aspirated after the particle 'cha' not; as 'cha bhi'.

Initial *bb* of the Pret. Subj. loses the aspiration after the particles 'ni' not, 'mur' if not, 'nach' that not, 'gu' that, 'nam' if; as 'mur bithinn, nam bitheadh tu'.

The Subjunct. and Imper. often suffer a contraction, by changing *itheo* into *io*; as 'biom, bhios, biodh, &c.

Some of the compound Tenses of 'Bi' are rarely, if ever used. They are here given complete, because they correspond to the analogy of other verbs; and shew how accurately the various modifications of time may be expressed by the Substantive verb itself.

Example of a verb of the 1st Conjugation. 'Buail' to strike;

ACTIVE VOICE.

Simple Tenses.



Affirmative Mood.

Preterite.

Sing.

- 1 Do bhuail mi, *I struck,*
- 2 Do bhuail thu,
- 3 Do bhuail e;

Plur.

- 1 Do bhuail sinn,
- 2 Do bhuail sibh,
- 3 Do bhuail iad.

Future.

Sing.

- Buailidh mi, *I will strike.*
- Buailidh tu,
- Buailidh se;

Plur.

- Buailidh sinn,
- Buailidh sibh,
- Buailidh siad.

Negat.

Negative Mood.

	Preterite.	Future.
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
cha,	1 Do bhuaíl mi, <i>I struck,</i>	Buaíl mi, <i>I will strike,</i>
not,	2 Do bhuaíl thu,	Buaíl thu,
&c.	3 Do bhuaíl e ;	Buaíl e ;
	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	1 Do bhuaíl sinn,	Buaíl sinn,
	2 Do bhuaíl sibh,	Buaíl sibh,
	3 Do bhuaíl iad.	Buaíl iad.

Subjunctive Mood.

	Preterite.	Future.
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
1	Bhuaílinn, <i>I would strike,</i>	Bhuaileas mi, <i>I shall strike,</i>
2	Bhuaileadh tu,	Bhuaileas tu,
3	Bhuaileadh e ;	Bhuaileas e ;
	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
1	Bhuaileamaid,	Bhuaileas sinn,
	Bhuaileadh finn	
2	Bhuaileadh sibh,	Bhuaileas sibh,
3	Bhuaileadh iad.	Bhuaileas iad.

Imperative Mood.

	<i>Sing.</i>
1	Buaileam, <i>let me strike,</i>
2	Buaíl,
3	Buaileadh e ;
	<i>Pl.</i>
1	Buaileamaid,
2	Buaílibh,
3	Buaileadh iad.

Infinitive Mood.

	<i>Bualadh striking.</i>
	ag bualadh, <i>a-striking, striking.</i>
	iar bualadh, <i>struck,</i>
	do bhualadh, } <i>to strike.</i>
	a bhualadh, }
	ri bualadh, <i>at striking,</i>
	le bualadh, <i>with striking.</i>
	o bhualadh, <i>from striking &c.</i>

Compound

Compound Tenses:

Affirmative Mood.

Present.

1. *Comp.*

Ta mi ag bualadh,
I am striking, &c.

Preterite.

1. *Comp.*

Bha mi ag bualadh,
I was striking, &c.

Future.

1. *Comp.*

Bithidh mi ag bualadh,
I will be striking, &c.

Present.

2. *Comp.*

Ta mi iar bualadh,
I have struck, &c.

Preterite.

2. *Comp.*

Bha mi iar bualadh,
I had struck, &c.

Future.

2. *Comp.*

Bithidh mi iar bualadh,
I will have struck, &c.

Negative Mood.

Present.

1. *Comp.*

ni, } Bheil mi ag bualadh,
 &c. } *I am striking, &c.*

Preterite.

1. *Comp.*

Robh mi ag bualadh,
I was striking, &c.

Future.

1. *Comp.*

Bi mi ag bualadh,
I will be striking, &c.

Present.

2. *Comp.*

Bheil mi iar bualadh,
I have struck, &c.

Preterite.

2. *Comp.*

Robh mi iar bualadh,
I had struck, &c.

Future.

2. *Comp.*

Bi mi iar bualadh,
I will have struck, &c.

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood.

Preterite.

1. *Comp.*

Bhithinn ag bualadh,
I would be striking, &c.

2. *Comp.*

Bhithinn iar bualadh,
I would have struck, &c.

Future.

Comp.

Bhitheas mi ag bualadh,
I will be striking, &c.

2. *Comp.*

Bhitheas mi iar bualadh,
I will have struck, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*1. *Comp.*

Bitheam ag bualadh,
Let me be striking, &c.

2. *Comp.*

Bitheam iar bualadh,
Let me have struck, &c.

*Infinitive Mood.*1. *Comp.*

Do bhith ag bualadh,
to be striking, &c.

Iar bith ag bualadh,
been striking, &c.

2. *Comp.*

Do bhith iar bualadh,
to have been striking, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Affirmative Mood.

Simple Tenses.

Preterite.

Sing.

1 Do bhuaileadh mi, *I was struck.*

2 Do bhuaileadh thu,

3 Do bhuaileadh e :

Plur.

1 Do bhuaileadh sinn,

2 Do bhuaileadh sibh,

3 Do bhuaileadh iad :

Future.

Sing.

Builear mi, *I shall be struck.*

Builear thu,

Builear e :

Pl.

Builear sinn,

Builear sibh,

Builear iad.

Negative Mood.

Preterite.

Future.

	<i>Sing.</i>	[<i>struck.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
cha,	1 Dobhuaileadh mi, <i>I was</i>		Buailear mi, <i>I shall be struck,</i>
&	2 Do bhuaileadh thu,		Buailear thu,
	3 Do bhuaileadh e :		Buailear e :
	<i>Pl.</i>		<i>Pl.</i>
	1 Do bhuaileadh finn,		Buailear finn,
	2 Do bhuaileadh sibh,		Buailear sibh,
	3 Do bhuaileadh iad.		Buailear iad.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preterite.

Future.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>
1	Bhuailteadh mi, <i>I would be</i>		Bhuailear mi, <i>I shall be struck.</i>
2	Bhuailteadh thu,	[<i>struck.</i>	Bhuailear thu,
3	Bhuailteadh e :		Bhuailear e :
	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1	Bhuailteadh finn,		Bhuailear finn,
2	Bhuailteadh sibh,		Bhuailear sibh,
3	Bhuailteadh iad.		Bhuailear iad.

*Imperative Mood.**Participle.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	
1	Buailtear mi, <i>Let me be struck.</i>	Buailte, <i>struck.</i>
2	Buailtear thu,	
3	Buailtear e :	
	<i>Plur.</i>	
1	Buailtear finn,	
2	Buailtear sibh,	
3	Buailtear iad,	

Compound

Compound Tenses

Affirmative Mood

Present,

Preterite,

1. *Comp.*Tà mi buailte, *I am struck, &c.*1. *Comp.*Bha mi buailte, *I was struck, &c.*

Future.

1. *Comp.*Bithidh mi buailte, *I shall be struck, &c.*

Present.

Preterite.

2. *Comp.**Sing.*1 Tà mi iar mo bhualadh,
*I have been struck.*2. *Comp.**Sing.*Bha mi iar mo bhualadh,
I had been struck.

2 Tà thu iar do bhualadh,

Bha thu iar do bhualadh,

3 Tà fe iar a bhualadh ;

Bha fe iar a bhualadh :

*Plur.**Plur.*

1 Tà finn iar ar bualadh,

Bha finn iar ar bualadh,

2 Tà sibh iar 'ur bualadh,

Bha sibh iar 'ur bualadh,

3 Tà siad iar am bualadh.

Bha siad iar am bualadh,

Future.

2. *Comp.**Sing.*1 Bithidh mi iar mo bhualadh, *I shall have been struck.*

2 Bithidh tu iar do bhualadh,

3 Bithidh fe iar a bhualadh :

Plur.

1 Bithidh finn iar ar bualadh,

2 Bithidh sibh iar 'ur bualadh.

3 Bithidh siad iar am bualadh.

Negat.

Negative Mood

Present.

Preterite.

1. *Comp.*
Bheil mi buailte,
I am struck, &c.

1. *Comp.*
Robh mi buailte,
I was struck, &c.

Future.

1. *Comp.*
Bi mi buailte, *I shall be struck, &c.*

Present.

Preterite.

2. *Comp.*
Bheil mi iar mo bhualadh,
I have been struck, &c.

2. *Comp.*
Robh mi iar mo bhualadh,
I had been struck, &c.

Future.

2. *Comp.*
Bi mi iar mo bhualadh, *I shall have been struck, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood

Preterite.

Future

1. *Comp.*
Bhithinn buailte,
I would be struck, &c.

1. *Comp.*
Bhitheas mi buailte,
I shall be struck, &c.

2. *Comp.*
Bhithinn iar mo bhualadh,
I would have been struck.

2. *Comp.*
Bhitheas mi iar mo bhualadh,
I shall have been struck, &c.

Imperative Mood

1. *Comp.*
Bitheam buailte, *Let me be struck, &c.*

2. *Comp.*
Bitheam iar mo bhualadh, *Let me have been struck, &c.*

L

Infinitive.

*Infinitive Mood.*1. *Comp.*Do bhith buailte, *to be struck, &c.*2. *Comp.*Do bhith iar mo bhualadh, *to have been struck, &c.*

Examples of Verbs of the Second Conjugation-

Orduich, *to appoint.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Simple Tenses.

Preterite.

Future.

Affirmat.

Dh'orduich,

Orduichidh.

Negat.

D'orduich.

Orduich.

Subjunct.

Dh'orduichinn.

Dh'orduicheas.

Imperat.

Orduicheam.

Infini. Orduichadh.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Affirmat.

Dh'orduicheadh.

Orduichear.

Negat.

D'orduicheadh.

Orduichear.

Subjunct.

Dh'orduichteadh.

Dh'orduichear.

Imperat.

Orduichear.

Particip. Orduichte.Folaich, *to hide.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Affirmat.

Dh'fholaic.

Folaichidh.

Negat.

D'fholaic.

Folaich.

Subjunct.

Dh'fholaicinn.

Dh'fholaicheas.

Imperat. Folaicheam.*Infini.* Folaichadh.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Affirmat.

Dh'fholaicheadh.

Folaichear.

Negat.

D'fholaicheadh.

Folaichear.

Subjunct.

Dh'fholaictheadh.

Dh'fholaichear.

Imperat. Folaichtear.*Particip.* Folaichte.

Formation

Formation of the Tenses.

Of the initial Form.

An initial Consonant is aspirated in the Preterite Tense, through all the Moods and Voices; except in the Preterite Subjunctive after the Particles 'ni, mur, nach, gu, 'an, am.' An initial Consonant is occasionally aspirated in the Future Tense, and in the Infinitive and Participle, indicating their connection with the preceding word.

In the first Conjugation, 'do' is prefixed to the Pret. Aff. and Neg. Active and Passive. However it often is, and always may be, omitted before the Pret. Aff. It is sometimes omitted in the Pret. Neg. in verse, and in common conversation.—In the second Conjugation, the same Particle is prefixed to the Preterite through all the Moods and Voices, and to the Fut. Subj. excepting only the Subjunctive Tenses after 'ni, mur, nach, gu, an, am.' In this Conjugation, 'do' always loses the *o* to avoid a *hiatus*; and the *d* is aspirated in the Affirm. and Subjunct. Moods. (*n*)

Of the Termination.

In all regular Verbs, the Terminations adjoined to the
Root

(*n*) In the older Irish MSS. the Particle 'do' appears under a variety of forms. In one MS. of high antiquity it is often written 'dno.' This seems to be its oldest form. The two Consonants were sometimes separated by a Vowel, and the *n* being pronounced and then written *r*, (see Part I. p. 19.) the word was written 'doro.' (See *Ashle's Hist. of the Orig. and Progr. of Writing*, pag. 126, *Irish Specimen No. 6.*) The Consonants were sometimes transposed, suppressing the latter Vowel, and the Particle became 'nod' (*O'Brien's Ir. Dict. voc. Saíat, Treas.*) and 'rod,' (*id. voc. Ascaim, Fial.*) Sometimes one of the syllables only was retained; hence 'no,' (*O Br. voc. No.*) 'ro,' (*id. voc. Ro.*) and 'do' in common use. 'Do' likewise suffered a transposition of letters, and was written sometimes 'ad.' (*O Br. voc. Do.*)

Root are, strictly speaking, the same in Verbs characterized by a broad vowel, and in Verbs characterized by a small vowel. But where the first vowel of the Termination does not correspond in quality to the last vowel of the Root; it has become the constant practice to insert in the Termination a vowel of the requisite quality, in order to produce this correspondence. Thus a variety has been introduced into the Terminations even of regular Verbs, prejudicial to the uniformity of inflection, and of no use to ascertain either the sense or the pronunciation. (o) In the foregoing examples of regular Verbs, the common mode of Orthography has been followed; but in the following rules, the simple Terminations only are specified,

ACTIVE VOICE. Simple Tenses.

The Theme or Root of the Verb is always found in the second Per. sing. of the Imperative.

The *Preterite Affirm.* and *Negat.* is like the Root, and has no distinction of Number or Person. In most of the editions of the Galic Psalms, some inflections of the Preterite have been admitted, with good effect, from the Irish Verb, such as, 'bhuaileas' *I struck*, 'bhuailis' *thou didst strike*, 'bhuaileamar' *we struck*, 'bhuaileadar' *they struck*.— The *Pret. Subj.* is formed by adding to the Root *inn* for the first per. sing. and *adb* for the other persons. The first per. plur. also terminates in *amaid*.

The *Future Affirm.* adds *idb* to the Root; in the *Negat.* it is like the Root; and in the *Subjunct.* it adds *as*. A poetic Future Tense terminating in *ann* or *onn*; is frequent in the Galic Psalms, as 'gairionn' *will call*, 'seasfann' *will stand*,

(o) This correspondence of the Termination with the Root was often overlooked in the older editions of the Galic Psalms; as 'pronnfidh, cuirfar, molfidh, innsam, guidham, coimhdar, sinnam, gluaisfar, &c.'

stand, 'do bheirionn' *will give*, &c. The Future has no distinction of Number or Person. The Termination of the Future Affirm. and Negat. in many Verbs, was formerly *fidh*, like the Irish; of which many examples occur in the earlier editions of the Galic Psalms. In later Galic publications, the *f* has been uniformly set aside. (*p*) The Termination of the first per. sing. and third per. plur. is often incorporated with the corresponding Pronoun; as 'feinnam cliu' *I will sing praise*, Psa. lxi. 8. 'Ni fuigham bàs, ach mairfam beo,' *I shall not die, but shall remain alive*, Psa. cxviii. 17. 'Ithfid, geillfid, innfid,' *they will eat, they will submit, they will tell*, Psa. xxii. 26, 29, 31.

In the *Imperative* Mood, the second per. sing. is the Root of the Verb. The other Persons are distinguished by these Terminations; 1st per. sing. *am*, 3d per. sing. *adh*, 1st per. plur. *amaid*, 2d per. plur. *ibh*, 3d per. plur. *adb*.

The Terminations peculiar to the 1st per. sing. and plur. of the Pret. Subj. and of the Imperat. supply the place of the Personal Pronouns; as does also the Termination of the 2d per. plur. of the Imperative..

The *Infinitive* is variously formed.

General Rule. The Infinitive is formed by adding *adh* to the Root; as 'aom' *to bow, incline*, Infin. 'aomadh;' 'ith' *to eat*, Infin. 'itheadh.'

1. Some

(*p*) The disposition in the Galic to drop articulations has, in this instance, been rather unfortunate; as the want of the *f* weakens the sound of the word, and often occasions a *hiatus*. There seems a propriety in retaining the *f* of the Future, after a Liquid, or an aspirated Mute; as 'caithfidh, mairfidh, cuirfidh, molfidh, geillfidh, pronnfidh, brisfidh, &c.' for these words lose much in sound and emphasis, by being changed into 'caithidh, mairidh, &c.'

1. Some Verbs suffer a syncope in the penult syllable, and are commonly used in their contracted form; as

Infinit.

Caomhain, to *spare*,

Caomhnadh.

Coifin, to *win*,

Coifneadh, Cofnadh.

Diobair, to *deprive*.

Diobradh.

Fògair, to *remove*.

Fògradh.

Foghain, to *suffice*,

Foghnadh.

Fosgail, to *open*.

Fosgladh.

Innis, to *tell*.

Innseadh.

Iobair, to *sacrifice*.

Iobradh.

Mosgail, to *awake*.

Mosgladh.

Seachain, to *avoid*,

Seachnadh.

Tionsgain, to *begin*,

Tionsgnadh.

Togair, to *desire*.

Togradh.

Observe, that verbs which thus suffer a syncope in forming the Infinitive, suffer a like syncope in the Preterite Subjunctive, and in the Imperative Mood; as 'innis' to *tell*, Infin. 'innseadh,' Pret. Subj. 'innsinn, innseadh, 'innseamaid,' Imperat. 'innseam, innseamaid, innsibh.'

2. A considerable number of verbs have their Infinitive like the Root; as,

Caoidh, to *lament*.

Ol, to *drink*.

Dearmad, to *neglect*.

Ruith, to *run*.

Fàs, to *grow*.

Snamh, to *swim*.

Gairm, to *call*.

Sniomh, to *twine*.

Meas, to *estimate*.

3. Polysyllables in *ch*, whose characteristic Vowel is small, either throw it away, or convert it into a broad Vowel, and add *adh*; as,

Infinit.

Ceannaich, to *buy*,

Ceannachadh.

Smuainich, to *think*

Smutaineachadh.

Most

Most Monosyllables in *sg*, and a few others, follow the same Rule ; as,

	<i>Infin.</i>		<i>Infin.</i>
Coisg, to check,	Coisgadh.	Naig, to bind,	Naisgadh.
Fàisg, to wring,	Fàisgadh.	Paig, to wrap,	Paigadh.
Loisg, to burn,	Losgadh.	Blais, to taste,	Blaisadh.
Luaisg, to rock,	Luaisgadh.	Buail, to strike,	Bualadh.

4. Many verbs, whose characteristic vowel is small, either throw it away, or convert it into a broad vowel, without adding *adh* ; as,

	<i>Infin.</i>		<i>Infin.</i>
Ambhairc, to look,	Amharc.	Iomain, to drive,	Ioman.
Amais, to reach,	Amas.	Leighis, to cure,	Leigheas.
Caill, to lose,	Call.	Sgair, to cease,	Sgur.
Ceangail, to bind,	Ceangal.	Suibhail, to travel,	Suibhal.
Cuir, to put,	Cur.	Tachrais, to wind,	Tachras.
Coimhid, to keep,	Coimhead.	Tiondaidh, to turn,	Tiondadh.
Fulaing, to suffer,	Fulang.	Toirmisg, to forbid,	Toirmeasg.
Fuirich, to stay,	Fuireach.	Tionail, to gather,	Tional.
Guil, to weep,	Gul.	Tionsgail, to con- trive,	Tionsgal.

5. The following verbs in *air* add *t* to the Root ;

	<i>Infin.</i>
Agair, to claim,	Agairt.
Bagair, to threaten,	Bagairt.
Freagair, to answer,	Freagairt.
Iomair, to use,	Iomairt.
Labhair, to speak,	Labhairt.
Lomair, to shear,	Lomairt.
Saltair, to trample,	Saltairt.
Tabhair, to give,	Tabhairt.
Tachair, to meet,	Tachairt.

6. These Monosyllables add *finn* to the Root.

Beir, to bear,	Beirfinn.	
Creid, to believe,	Creidfinn.	
Faic, to see,	Faicfinn.	
Goir, to crow,	Goirfinn.	
Mair, to continue,	Mairfinn.	Saoil,

Infm.

Saoil, to <i>think</i> ,	Saoilfinn.
Tréig, to <i>forfake</i> ,	Tréigfinn.
Tuig, to <i>understand</i> ,	Tuigfinn.
Ruig, to <i>reach</i> ,	Ruigfinn, or Ruigheachd.
7. These Monosyllables add <i>tuinn</i> or <i>tinn</i> to the Root:	
Bean, to <i>touch</i> ,	Beantuinn.
Buin, to <i>take away</i> ,	Buntuinn.
Can, to <i>say, sing</i> ,	Cantuinn.
Cinn, to <i>grow</i> ,	Cinntinn.
Cluinn, to <i>hear</i> ,	Cluinntinn.
Fan, to <i>stay</i> ,	Fantuinn.
Gin, to <i>produce</i> ,	Giontuinn, or ginmhuin.
Lean, to <i>follow</i> ,	Leantuinn, or leanmhuin.
Meal, to <i>enjoy</i> ,	Mealtuinn.
Pill, to <i>return</i> ,	Pilltinn.
Seall, to <i>look</i> .	Sealltuinn.

8. The following Monosyllables add *ail* to the Root :

Cum, to <i>hold</i> ,	Cumail.	Leag, to <i>cast down</i> ,	Leagail.
Gabh, to <i>take</i> ,	Gabhail.	Tog, to <i>raise</i> ,	Togail.
Fàg, to <i>leave</i> ,	Fàgail.		

9. These Monosyllables add *amh* to the Root:

Caith, to <i>spend</i> ,	Caitheamh.
Dean, to <i>do, make</i> ,	Deanamh.
Feith, to <i>wait</i> ,	Feitheamh.
Seas, to <i>stand</i> ,	Seasamh.

10. The following verbs form the Infinitive irregularly :

Beuc, to <i>roar</i> ,	Beucaich.
Bùir, to <i>bellow</i> ,	Bùirich.
Geum, to <i>low</i> ,	Geumnaich.
Caifd, to <i>listen</i> ,	Caifdeachd.
Eifd, to <i>hearken</i> ,	Eifdeachd.
Marcach, to <i>ride</i> ,	Marcachd.
Thig, to <i>come</i> ,	Teachd, tighinn.
Faigh, to <i>find</i> ,	Faghail, faotainn.
Eirich, to <i>rise</i> ,	Eirigh.
Iarr, to <i>request</i> .	Iarraidh.

Taisg,

Taisg, to *lay up*,
 Coidil, to *sleep*,
 Fuaigh, to *sew*,
 Gluais, to *move*,
 Tuit, to *fall*,
 Teirig, to *wear out*,

Tasgaidh:
 Codal.
 Fuaghal.
 Gluafad, gluafachd.
 Tuiteam.
 Teireachduinn.

Compound Tenses.

The *compound Tenses of the first order* are made up of the several simple Tenses of the auxiliary verb 'Bi' to *be*, and the Infinitive preceded by the Preposition 'ag' *at*. Between two-Consonants, 'ag' commonly loses the *g*, and is written *a'*; as 'ta iad a' deanamh,' *they are doing*. Between two vowels, the *a* is dropped, and the *g* is retained; as 'ta mi 'g iarruidh,' *I am asking*. When preceded by a consonant, and followed by a vowel, the Preposition is written entire; as 'ta iad ag iarruidh,' *they are asking*. When preceded by a vowel, and followed by a consonant, it is often suppressed altogether; as 'ta mi ' deanamh,' *I am doing*. (q)

The *compound Tenses of the second order* are made up of the simple Tenses of 'Bi' and the Infinitive preceded by the Preposition 'iar' *after*. (r)

M

PAS-

(q) Such at least is the common practice in writing, in compliance with the common mode of colloquial pronunciation. It might perhaps be better to retain the full form of the Preposition, in grave pronunciation, and always in writing. It is an object worthy of attention to preserve radical articulations, especially in writing; and particularly to avoid every unnecessary use of the monosyllable 'a,' which, it must be confessed, recurs in too many senses.

(r) The Preposition 'iar' has here been improperly confounded with 'air' *on*. I have ventured to restore it, from the Irish Grammarians. 'Iar' is in common use, in the Irish dialect, signifying *after*. Thus 'iar sin,' *after that*, 'iar leaghadh

PASSIVE VOICE. Simple Tenses.

The *Preterite* Affirm. and Negat. is formed from the same Tense in the Active, by adding *adh*. The *Preter. Subj.* adds *teadh*.

The *Future* is formed from the Fut. Act. by changing the Terminations in the Affirm. and Subj. into *ar*, (more properly *far*, as of old;) and adding the same syllable in the Negative.

The *Imperative* is formed from the Imperat. Act. by adding to the second pers. sing. *tar*, *thar*, or *ar*. (*s*)

The *Participle* is formed by adding *te* to the Root. (*t*)

There:

'leaghadh an tshoilgeil,' after reading the Gospel, 'iar seachd-
'adh do niotlan,' after all have kneeled down, 'iar seastadh
'suas,' after standing up, &c. See *Irish Book of Common Prayer*. 'Aic' when applied to time, signifies not after, but at or on: 'air an am so, air an uair so,' at this time, 'air an la sin,' on that day. There is therefore sufficient reason to believe that, in the case in question, 'iar' is the proper word; and that it has been corruptly supplanted by 'air.'

(*s*) The *Imperative* seems to have been entirely formed by adding *tar* to the Root. This form is still retained in Ireland, and in some parts of Scotland; chiefly in verbs ending in a Lingual; as, 'busiltear, deantar;' (See *the Lord's Prayer in the older editions of the Gal. Version of the Assembly's Catechism*; also *the Irish N. Test. Matt. vi. 10. Luk. xi. 2.*) In other verbs, the *t* seems to have been dropped in pronunciation. It was however retained by the Irish in writing, but with an aspiration to indicate its being quiescent; thus 'togthar, teilgthear,' Ir. N. T. Matt. xxi. 21. Mark xi. 23. 'crochthar,' Matt. xxvii. 22. So also the Gal. N. T. 1767. 'deanthar,' Matt. vi. 10. Luk. xi. 2. In later publications, the *t* has been omitted altogether; with what propriety, may well be doubted.

(*t*) To preserve a due correspondence with the pronunciation, the *Pass. Partic.* should always terminate in *te*; for in this part of the verb, the *t* has always its *small* sound. Yet in verbs whereof the characteristic vowel is broad, it is usual to write the termination of the *Pass. Part.* *ta*, as 'togta'
raised,

There is no distinction of Number or Person in the Tenses of the Passive Voice.

Verbs which suffer a syncope in the Infinitive, suffer a like syncope in the Pret. Aff. and Neg. throughout the Future Tense, and in the Imperative.

Compound Tenses.

The *compound Tenses of the first order* are made up of the simple Tenses of the auxiliary 'Bi,' and the Passive Participle.

The *compound Tenses of the second order* are made up of the simple Tenses of 'Bi,' and the Infinitive preceded by the Preposition 'ar' and the Possessive Pronoun corresponding

raised, 'crochta' suspended. This is done in direct opposition to the pronunciation, merely out of regard to the Irish Rule of *Leathán ri leathán*; which in this case, as in many others, has been permitted to mar the genuine orthography.

When a verb, whose characteristic vowel is broad, terminates in a Liquid, the final consonant coalesces so closely with the *t* of the Pass. Part. that the *small* sound of the latter necessarily occasions the like sound in pronouncing the former. Accordingly the small sound of the Liquid is properly represented in writing, by an *i* inserted before it. Thus 'ól' to drink, Pass. Part. 'óilte;' 'proun' to pound, 'prounte;' 'craon' to bar, 'crainte;' 'sparr' to ram, 'spairte;' 'trus' to pack, 'truiste.' But when the verb ends in a mute, whether plain or aspirated, there is no such coalescence between its final consonant and the adjoined *t* of the Participle. The final consonant, if it be pronounced, retains its broad sound. There is no good reason for maintaining a correspondence of vowels in the Participle, which ought therefore to be written, as it is pronounced, without regard to *Leathán ri leathán*; as 'tog' to raise, Pass. Part. 'togte;' 'croch' to hang, 'crochte;' 'sàth' to thrust, 'sàhte;' 'cnamh' to chew, 'cnamhte.'

The same observations apply, with equal force, to the Pret. Subj. in which the *t* of the termination is always pronounced with its *small* sound, and should therefore be followed by a small vowel in writing; as 'thogteadh, chrochteadh,' not 'thogtadh, chrochtadh.'

sponding to the Personal Pronoun, or to the Noun which is the Nominative to the verb.

Use and Import of the Moods and Tenses.

The *Affirmative* Mood expresses affirmation, and is used in affirmative propositions only; as 'do bhuaill mi,' *I struck*; 'bha mi ag bualadh,' *I was striking*.

The *Negative* Mood is used chiefly in negative propositions, after the Particles 'ni' *not*, 'cha' *not*, 'nach' *which not, that not, not?* 'mur' *if not*; also 'gu, gur,' *that*, and 'an' whether used relatively or interrogatively; as 'cha d'fholaich mi,' *I did not hide*; 'mur buail sinn,' *if we shall not strike*; 'nach robh iad ag bualadh,' *that they were not striking*; 'am buail mi?' *shall I strike?*—It is used in the Future Tense after 'ged' *although*; as 'ged bhuaill e mi,' *though he strike me.* (u)

The *Subjunctive* Mood is used in the Preterite, either with or without conjunctions; as 'bhuaillinn' *I would strike*. 'nam, mur, nach, &c. buailinn,' *if, unless, &c. I should strike*,
In

(u) In all *regular* verbs, the difference between the Affirmative and the Negative Moods, though marked but slightly and partially in the Preterite Tense, (only in the initial form of the 2d Conjugation,) yet is strongly marked in the Future Tense. The Fut. Aff. terminates in a feeble vocal sound. In the Fut. Neg. the voice rests on an articulation, or is cut short by a forcible aspiration. Supposing these Tenses to be used by a speaker in reply to a command or a request; by their very structure, the former expresses the softness of compliance; and the latter, the abruptness of a refusal. If a command or a request be expressed by such verbs as these, 'tog sin, gabh sin, ith sin;' the compliant answer is expressed by 'togaidh, gabhaidh, ithidh;' the refusal, by 'cha tog, cha ghabh, cha n-ith.' May not this peculiar variety of form in the same Tense, when denoting affirmation, and when denoting negation, be reckoned among the characteristic marks of an original language?

In the Future it is used only after the conjunctions 'ma' *if*; 'o' o'n' *since*, and the Relative 'a' expressed or understood; as 'ma bhuaileas mi,' *if I shall strike*; 'am fear a bhuaileas mi,' *the man who will strike me, or the man whom I shall strike*; 'an uair a bhuaileas mi,' 'tra bhuaileas mi,' *the time [in] which I shall strike, i. e. when I shall strike*: 'c'uin [cia ùine] a bhuaileas mi?' *what [is] the time [in] which I shall strike?* i. e. *when shall I strike?*

The Imperative Mood expresses desire, whether purpose, command, or request; as 'buaileam,' *let me strike*; 'buaill-ibh' *strike ye*.

The Infinitive is, in all respects, a noun, denoting the action or energy of the verb, and commonly preceded by a Preposition which marks the time of the action; as 'ag bualadh' *at striking*, 'am bualadh' *the striking, the threshing*. It assumes a regular genitive case, 'bualadh' g. f. 'bualaidh;' as 'urlar bualaidh' *a threshing floor*.—The Infinitive sometimes loses the termination, and is regularly declined in its abridged form; thus 'cruinnich' to *assemble*, inf. 'cruinneachadh' per apocop. 'cruinneach,' g. f. 'cruinnich'; hence 'àite-cruinnich' *a place of meeting*, Acts xix. 29, 31. so 'fear-criochnaich' Heb. xii. 2. 'fear-cuidich' Psal xxx. 10. liv. 4. 'ionad-foluich.' Psal. xxxii. 7. cxix. 114. (v)

There is no Part of the Active Voice that can, strictly speaking, be denominated a Participle. The Infinitive preceded by the Preposition 'ag' *at*, corresponds in meaning to the present Participle; and preceded by 'iar' *after*, it corresponds to the participle of the past time; as 'ag bualadh'

(v) The Editor of the Galic Psalms printed at Glasgow, 1753, judging, as it would seem, that 'cuidich' was too bold a licence for 'cuideachaidh', restored the gen. of the full form of the Infinitive; but in order to reduce it to two syllables, so as to suit the verse, he threw out the middle syllable, and wrote 'cuid'idh.'

adh' *at striking, or striking*; 'iar bualadh' *after striking or struck.* (w)

The

(w) I have met with persons of superior knowledge of the Gaelic who contended that such expressions as 'ta mi deanamh' *I am doing*, 'ta e bualadh' *he is striking*, (see page 89.) are complete without any Preposition understood; and that in such situations 'deanamh, bualadh' are not infinitives or nouns, but real participles of the Present Tense. With much deference to such authorities, I shall here give the reasons which appear to me to support the contrary opinion.

1. The form of the supposed Participle is invariably the same with that of the Infinitive.

2. If the words 'deanamh, bualadh' in the phrases adduced, were real Participles; then in all similar instances, it would be not only unnecessary, but ungrammatical, to introduce the preposition 'ag' at all. But this is far from being the case. In all verbs beginning with a vowel, the preposition 'ag' or its unequivocal representative 'g' is indispensable; as 'ta iad ag iarraidh, ta mi 'g iarraidh.' Shall we say then that verbs beginning with a consonant have a present participle, while those which begin with a vowel have none?—But even this plea in behalf of verbs beginning with a consonant falls to the ground, when it is considered that in many phrases involving a verb of this description, the preposition 'ag' stands forth to view, and can on no account be suppressed; as 'ta iad 'g a bhualadh' *they are striking him*, 'ta e 'g ar bualadh' *he is striking us*.—From these particulars it may be inferred, that the preposition 'ag' must always precede the infinitive, in order to complete the phrase which corresponds to the English or the Latin pres. participle; and that in those cases where the preposition has been dropped, the omission has been owing to the rapidity or carelessness of colloquial pronunciation.

3. A still stronger argument, in support of the same conclusion, may be derived from the regimen of the phrase in question. The infinitive of a transitive verb, preceded by any preposition, always governs the noun, which is the object of the verbal action, in the genitive. This is an invariable rule of Gaelic Syntax; thus, 'ta sinn dol a dh' iarraidh na spréidhe' *we are going to seek the cattle*; 'ta iad ag iomair na spréidhe,' *they are driving the cattle*, 'ta iad iar cuairteachadh na spréidhe,' *they have gathered the cattle*. This regimen can be accounted

The *Participle* passive is an adjective, denoting the completion of the action or energy expressed by the verb; as ‘arbhar buailte,’ *threshed corn*.

The *Simple Tenses* which belong to all verbs are the Preterite or Future; besides which the verb ‘Bi’ to *be*, and the defective verb ‘Is’ I *am*, have a Present Tense. (κ)

The

accounted for on no other principle, in Galic, than that the governing word is a noun, as the infinitive is confessed to be. Now it happens that the supposed participle has the very same regimen, and governs the genitive as uniformly as the same word would have done, when the presence of a preposition demonstrated it to be a noun; so ‘ta mi bualadh an deuis,’ *I am knocking the door*; ‘ta thu deanamh an uilc’ *you are doing mischief*.—The inference is, that even in these situations, the words ‘bualadh, deanamh,’ tho’ accompanied with no preposition, are still genuine nouns; and are nothing else than the infinitives of their respective verbs, with the preposition ‘ag’ understood before each of them.

4. The practice in other dialects of the Celtic, and the authority of respectable grammarians, afford collateral support to the opinion here defended. Gen. Vallency, the most copious writer on Irish grammar, tho’ he gives the name of participle to a certain part of the Galic verb, because it corresponds, in signification, to a part of the Latin verb which has obtained that name; yet constantly exhibits this participle, not as a single word, but a composite expression, made up of a preposition and that part of the verb which is here called the infinitive. The phrase is fully and justly exhibited, but it is wrong named; for one might as well call the phrases *inter ambulandum, in το περιπατην*, by the name of participles:—Lhuys, in his Cornish grammar, informs us with his usual accuracy, that ‘the Infinitive mood, as in the other dialects of the British, sometimes serves as a Substantive, as in the Latin; and by the help of the particle *a* [the Galic ‘ag’] before it, it supplies the room of the participle of the present tense, &c.’ *Archæol. Brit. page 245, col. 3.* This observation is strictly applicable to the Galic verb. The infinitive, with the participle ‘ag’ before it, *supplies the room of the present Participle.* See further *Arch. Brit. p. 303. c. 2.*

(κ) It may appear a strange defect in the Galic verb, that it has no proper Present Tense. Yet this is manifestly the case

The *Present* expresses present existence, state, or energy

The *Preterite Affirmative* and *Negative* expresses past time indefinitely. The *Preterite Subjunctive* corresponds to the English Tenses formed by the auxiliaries *would, could* &c. In general it denotes that the action or energy of the verb takes place eventually or conditionally. The Pret. Aff. or Neg. is used sometimes in the same sense, like the English, when the Pret. Subj. occurred in the preceding clause of a sentence; as, 'nam biodh tus' an so, cha d' fhuair mo bhrathair bàs,' *if thou hadst been here, my brother had not [would not have] died*; 'mur bitheamaid air deanamh moille, bha sinn a nis air pilltinn air ar n-ais,' *if we had not lingered, we had [should have] now returned.* Gen. xliiii. 10.

The *Future* marks future time indefinitely. This Tense is used in a peculiar sense in Galic, to signify that an action or event takes place uniformly, habitually, according to ordinary practice, or the course of nature. Thus; 'blessed is he that *considereth* the poor,' expressed according to the Galic idiom, would be, 'blessed is he that *will consider*, &c. 'A wife son *maketh* a glad father,' in Galic would run 'A wife son *will make*, &c.' 'Your patient, I am told, is in a bad way; he neither *enjoys* rest nor *takes* medicine. Nay, his situation is worse than you know of; yesterday, he became delirious, and is now almost unmanageable; he *tosses* his arms and *endeavours* to beat every one within his reach.' In Galic, 'will enjoy—will take—will toss—will endeavour—.' In like manner, a great many Galic Proverbs express a general truth by means of the Future tense; e. g. 'bithidh

case in the Scottish, Welch, and Cornish dialects, (see Arch. Brit. page 246, col. 1. and page 247. col. 1.) to which may be added the Manks. 'Creidim' *I believe*, 'guidheam' *I pray*, with perhaps one or two more Present Tenses, now used in Scotland, seem to have been imported from Ireland; for their paucity evinces that they belong not to our dialect.—The want of the Present Tense is a striking point of resemblance between the Galic and the Hebrew verb.

‘bithidh dùil ri fear feachd, ach cha bhi dùil ri fear lic’; ‘there is hope that a man may return from war, but there is no hope that a man may return from the grave’; literally, ‘there will be hope—there will be no hope—.’ ‘teirgidh gach ni r’ a chaitheamb,’ ‘every thing wears out in the using’; literally, ‘—will wear out—.’ (y)

The *Compound Tenses* mark different modifications of time, which will be easily understood by analysing their component parts.

In the *Active Voice*, the compound tenses of the first order denote that the action is going on, but not completed at the time specified by the auxiliary verb, or its adjuncts; as ‘ta mi ag bualadh,’ *I am at striking*, i. e. *I am striking*; ‘bha mi ag bualadh an dé,’ *I was striking yesterday*.

Those of the second order denote that the action is newly completed and past, at the time marked by the auxiliary verb: ‘ta mi iar bualadh,’ *I am after striking*, i. e. *I have struck*, *Je viens de frapper*; ‘Bha mi iar bualadh,’ *I was after striking*, i. e. *I had struck*.

In the *Passive Voice*, the compound tenses of the first order denote that the action is *finished* at the time marked by the auxiliary verb; ‘ta mi buailte,’ *I am struck*.

Those of the second order denote that the action is

N

newly

(y) From observing the same thing happen repeatedly or habitually, it is naturally inferred that it will happen again. When an event is predicted, it is supposed that the speaker, if no other cause of his foreknowledge appears, infers the future happening of the event from its having already happened in many instances. Thus the Future Tense, which simply foretells, conveys to the hearer an intimation that the thing foretold has already taken place frequently or habitually.—In Hebrew, the Future Tense is used with precisely the same effect. ‘In the law of Jehovah he will meditate’; i. e. ‘he does meditate habitually.’ Psa. 1. 2. See also Psa. xlii. 1. Job ix. 11. xxiii. 8, 9. and passim.

newly finished at the time marked by the auxiliary ; (z) ‘ta mi iar mo bhualadh,’ *I am after my striking, or I am after the striking of me* ; which has always a passive signification ; that is, it is always understood, from this form of expression, that *striking* is the action of some agent different from the person struck. It is equivalent to *I have been struck, Je viens d’etre frappé,*

A set of Compound Tenses, of a structure similar to these last, having the preposition ‘ag,’ in place of ‘iar,’ is sometimes used, and in a passive sense, denoting that the action is *going on* at the time marked by the auxiliary ; as ‘tha ’n tigh ’g a thogail’ *the house is at its building* i. e. *a-building* ; ‘bha an crodh ’g an leagadh’ *the cows were a-milking* ; ‘bidh deudaichean ’g an rufgadh.’ Gillies’s Collect. p. 82. So in English, ‘the book is a-printing ; the deed’s a-doing now.’ *Doug. AÆ I.*

It will afford satisfaction to the grammatical reader, to see how correctly the various modifications of time, as distinguished and arranged by Mr Harris, are expressed in the Galic verb, by the auxiliaries, ‘bi’ to *be*, and ‘dol’ *going* ; See *Hermes B. I. c. 7.*

	<i>Aorist of the Present.</i>	
Thugtu	I struck,	_____
	<i>Aorist of the Past:</i>	
Euvfa	I struck,	Bhuail mi.
	<i>Aorist of the Future.</i>	
Thufu,	I shall strike,	Buailidh mi.

Incep-

(z) Tho’ this be the precise import of the Compound Tenses of the second order, yet they are not strictly confined to the point of time stated above ; but are often used to denote past time indefinitely. In this way, they supply the place of the Compound Tenses of the first order, in those verbs which have no passive participle.

Inceptive Present.

Μελλω τυπται, I am going to strike, Ta mi dol a bhualadh.

Middle or extended Present.

Τυγχων τυπται, I am striking, Ta mi ag bualadh.

Completive Present.

Τιτυφα, I have struck, Ta mi iar bualadh.

Inceptive Past.

Εμελλει τυπται, I was going to strike, Bha mi dol a bhualadh.

Middle or extended Past.

Ετυπται, I was striking, Bha mi ag bualadh.

Completive Past.

Ετιτυφει, I had struck, Bha mi iar bualadh.

Inceptive Future.

Μελλησεν τυπται, I shall be going to strike, Bithidh mi dol a

Middle or extended Future. [bhualadh.

Εσομαι τυπται, I shall be striking, Bithidh mi ag bualadh.

Completive Future.

Εσομαι τιτυφος, I shall have struck, Bithidh mi iar bualadh.

Irregular Verbs of the first Conjugation.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Beir, to bear.

Preterite.

Future.

Affirm. Do rug,

Beiridh.

Negat. D' rug,

Beir.

Subjunct. Bheirinn,

Bheircas.

Imperat. Beiream.

Infin. Beirfinn, Breith.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Affirm. Do rugadh,

Beirear.

Negat. D' rugadh,

Beirear.

Subjunct. Bheirtheadh,

Bheircar.

Imperat. Beirthear

ACT.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Cluinn, to *bear*.

	Preterite	Future
<i>Affirm.</i>	Do chuala	Cluinnidh.
<i>Negat.</i>	Cuala,	Cluinn.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Chluinnin,	Chluinneas.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Cluinneam.	<i>Infin.</i> Cluinntinn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i>	Do chualadh,	Cluinnear.
<i>Negat.</i>	Cualadh,	Cluinnear.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Chluinnteadh,	Chluinnear.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Cluinntear	

ACTIVE VOICE.

Dean, to *do or make*.

	Preterite.	Future:
<i>Affirm.</i>	Do rinn,	Ni.
<i>Negat.</i>	D' rinn,	Dean.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Dheanainn,	Ni.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Dheanam.	<i>Infin.</i> Deanamh.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i>	Do rinneadh,	Nithear.
<i>Negat.</i>	D' rinneadh,	Deanar.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Dheantadh,	Nithear.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Deantar,	<i>Particip.</i> Deanta.

ACT-

ACTIVE VOICE.

Rach, to go.

	Preterite.	Future.
<i>Affirm.</i>	Do chaidh,	Théid.
<i>Negat.</i>	Deachaidh,	Téid. (a)
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Rachainn.	Théid.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Racham,	<i>Infin.</i> Dol.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Ruig, to reach.

	Preterite.	Future.
<i>Affirm.</i>	Do rainig,	Ruigidh.
<i>Negat.</i>	D' rainig,	Ruig.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Ruiginn,	Ruigeas.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Ruigeam,	<i>Infin.</i> Ruigfinn, Ruigheachd.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Tabhair, (b) to give.

	Preterite.	Future.
<i>Affirm.</i>	Do thug,	Bheir.
<i>Negat.</i>	D' thug,	Tabhair.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Bheirinn, Tabhairinn,	Bheir.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Tabhaiream, Thugam,	<i>Infin.</i> Tabhairt.

PAS-

(a) 'Téid' the Fut. Negat. of 'Rach' to go, has been generally written 'd'theid'; from an opinion, it would seem, that the full form of that Tense is 'do théid'. Yet as the particle 'do' is never found prefixed to the Future Negative of any regular verb, it appears more agreeable to the analogy of conjugation to write this tense in its simplest form 'téid'. See Gal. New Test. 1767, and 1796, Matt. xiii. 28. xiv. 15.

(b) Throughout the verb 'tabhair,' the syllables *abhair* are often

PASSIVE VOICE.

Tabhair, to give

	Preterite.	Future
<i>Affirm.</i>	Do thugadh,	Bheirear.
<i>Negat.</i>	D' thugadh,	Tabhaircar.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Bheirteadh, Tugtadh,	Bheirear.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Thugthar.	

ACTIVE VOICE.

Thig, to come.

<i>Affirm.</i>	Do thainig,	Thig.
<i>Negat.</i>	D' thainig,	Tig. (c)
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Thiginn,	Thig.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Thigeam.	<i>Infin.</i> Tighinn, Teachd.

Irregular Verbs of the second Conjugation.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Abair to say.

	Preterite.	Future.
<i>Affirm.</i>	Thubhairt, dubhairt,	Their.
<i>Negat.</i>	Dubhairt,	Abair.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Theirinn, Abairinn,	Their.
<i>Imperat.</i>	Abaiream	<i>Infin.</i> Radh.

PAS-

often contracted into *oir*; as 'toir, toirinn' &c. Acts xviii. 10. Sometimes written 'd'thoir, d'thoirinn'; rather improperly. See the last note (a).

(c) 'Tig' rather than 'd'thig'. See the last note (a).

PASSIVE VOICE.

Abair, to say.

	Preterite.	Future.
<i>Affirm.</i>	Dubhradh,	Theirear.
<i>Negat.</i>	Dubhradh,	Abairear.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Theirteadh, Abairteadh,	Theirear.
	<i>Imperat.</i> Abaireat, (d)	

ACTIVE VOICE.

Faic, to see.

<i>Affirm.</i>	Do chunnaic,	Chi.
<i>Negat.</i>	Faca,	Faic.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Chithinn, Faicinn,	Chi.
	<i>Imperat.</i> Faiceam.	<i>Infin.</i> Faicinn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i>	Do chunnacadh,	Chithear.
<i>Negat.</i>	Facadh,	Faicear.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Chiteadh, Faicteadh,	Chithear.
	<i>Imperat.</i> Faicthear.	

ACTIVE VOICE.

Faigh, to get.

<i>Affirm.</i>	Fhuair,	Gheibh.
<i>Negat.</i>	D'fhuair,	Faigh.
<i>Subjunct.</i>	Gheibhinn, Faighinn,	Gheibh.
	<i>Imperat.</i> Faigheam,	<i>Infin.</i> Faghail, Faotainn.

PAS-

(d) 'Dubhairt, dubhradh,' are contracted for 'do toubhairt,' &c. 'Abairinn, abaiream, abairear,' are often contracted into 'abrainn, abram, abrar.'

PASSIVE VOICE.

Faigh, to *get*.

Preterite.

Future.

Affirmat. Fhuaradh,

Gheibhear.

Negat. D' fhuaradh,

Faihear.

Subjunct. Gheibhteadh, Faighteadh, Gheibhear.*Imper.* Faightear.

The verbs 'tabhair, Abair, Faic, Faigh,' have a double Preterite Subjunctive. The latter form of it, which is derived regularly from the Root, is used after the same particles which are prefixed to the Negative Mood, *viz.* 'ni, 'cha, nach, mur, gu, an, am.'

OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

The following defective verbs are in common use.

'Arfa' *said, quoth*, indeclinable; used only in the Pret. Aff. through all the persons; 'arfa Donull' *quoth Donald*.

'Tiucainn' *come along*, 'tiucainnibh' *come ye along*, used only in the 2d perf. sing. and plur. of the Imperative.

'Theab mi' *I was near to, I had almost*; used through all the Persons of the Pret. Aff. and Neg. as 'theab iad bhith cailte,' *they had nearly perished*.

'Is mi' *I am*, used in the Pres. and Preter. Tenses, which are declined as follows.

Affir-

Affirmative Mood.

Present.		Preterite.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
1 Is mi, <i>I am, it is I.</i>		Bu mhi, <i>I was, it was I.</i>	
2 Is tu,		Bu tu,	
3 Is e,		B' e,	
	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1 Is finn,		Bu finn,	
2 Is fibh,		Bu fibh,	
3 Is iad,		B' iad.	

Negative Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
ni, { 1 mi, <i>I am not, &c.</i>		Bu mhi, <i>I was not, &c.</i>	
cha, { 2 tu,		Bu tu,	
nach, { 3 e,		B' e,	
&c. } <i>Plur.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
		Bu finn,	
		Bu fibh,	
		B' iad.	

Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	
1 's mi, <i>I be, it be I.</i>		Bu mhi, <i>I were, it were I.</i>	
2 's tu,		Bu tu,	
3 's e,		B' e.	
	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	
1 's finn,		Bu finn,	
2 's fibh,		Bu fibh,	
3 's iad.		B' iad.	

The only varieties of form which this Verb admits of, are the two syllables "is" and "bu". Each of these syllables commonly loses the vowel when it comes in apposition with another vowel.

It is remarkable, that in the Pres. Negat. the Verb disappears altogether, and the preceding Particle, "ni,
 O cha,

cha, nach, gur, &c." and the subsequent Pronoun, are always understood to convey a proposition, or a question, as unequivocally as though a Verb had been expressed; as "cha tu," *thou art not*, "nach e?" *is he not? is it not he?* "am mise e?" *is it I?* "cha luchd-brathaidh sinn" *We are not spies*, Gen. xlii. 31. (c.)

Of

(c) It may appear an odd peculiarity in the Galic, that in many of the most common phrases, a proposition or question should thus be expressed without the least trace of a Verb. It can hardly be said that the Substantive Verb is *understood*, for then there would be no impropriety in expressing it. But the fact is, that it would be completely contrary to the idiom and usage of the language, to introduce a Substantive Verb in these phrases. It will diminish our surprise at this peculiarity to observe, that, in the ancient languages, numerous examples occur of sentences, or clauses of sentences, in which the Substantive Verb is omitted, without occasioning any obscurity or ambiguity; and this in Prose as well as in Verse. Thus in Hebrew; Gen. xlii. 11, 13, 14. "We [are] all one man's sons—we [are] true men—thy servants [are] twelve brethren—the youngest [is] with his father—ye [are] spies—&c."

————— ἄνθρωποι γεννηθέντες ἀπὸ ἀνδρῶν. *Iliad* A. 274.

————— κατὰ καρδίαν ἐστὶν ἀληθῆς. *Hes. E. καὶ H. α.*

————— ἐγὼ δὲ τις ἢ ταχυνομήτης. *Theoc. Idyl. 7.*

————— et mi genus ab Jove summo. *Virg. Æn. VI. 123.*

"Omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita; nullus locus amicitiae." *Cic. de Amic. 15.*

"Fennis mira feritas, foeda paupertas, non arma, non equi, non penates; victui herba, vestitui pelles, cubile humus. Sola in sagittis spes, &c." *Tacit. de mor. Germ. Cap. ult.* In these and the like examples, the Substantive Verb might have been expressed, if with less elegance, yet without grammatical impropriety. What has been frequently done in other languages, seems, in Galic, to have been adopted, in certain phrases, as an invariable mode of speech.

OF THE RECIPROCATING STATE OF VERBS.

Any transitive Verb may be so combined with a Pronoun, either Personal or Possessive, that it shall denote the agent to be also the object of the action. This may be called the *reciprocating state* of the Verb. It is declined as follows.

Buail thu fein, *strike thyself.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Simple Tenses.

Affirmative Mood.

Preterite.

Sing.

- 1 Do bhuail mi mi fein,
I struck myself.
- 2 Do bhuail thu thu fein,
- 3 Do bhuail se e fein.

Plur.

- 1 Do bhuail sinn sinn fein,
- 2 Do bhuail sibh sibh fein,
- 3 Do bhuail siad siad fein.

Future.

Sing.

- Buailidh mi mi fein,
I will strike myself.
- Buailidh tu thu fein,
- Buailidh se e fein.

Plur.

- Buailidh sinn sinn fein,
- Buailidh sibh sibh fein,
- Buailidh siad siad fein.

Negative Mood.

Sing.

- cha, { 1 Do bhuail mi mi fein,
&c. { *I struck myself.*

Sing.

- Bhuail mi mi fein,
I will strike myself.

Subjunctive Mood.

Sing.

- 1 Bhuailinn mi fein,
I would strike myself.

Sing.

- 1 Bhuaileas mi mi fein,
I will strike myself.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1 Buailéam mi fein, <i>Let me strike myself.</i>	Buailéamaid fínn fein, Buailibh sibh fein, Buailéadh iad iad fein.
2 Buail thu fein,	
3 Buailéadh e e fein.	

Infinitive Mood.

'g am bhualadh fein, *striking myself.*
 'g ad bhualadh fein, *striking thyself.*
 'g a bhualadh fein, *striking himself.*
 'g ar bualadh fein, *striking ourselves.*
 'g 'ur bualadh fein, *striking yourselves.*
 'g am bualadh fein, *striking themselves.*
 'iar mo bhualadh fein, *after striking myself, &c.*
 'gu mo bhualadh fein, *to strike myself, &c.*

*Compound Tenses.**Affirmative Mood.*

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
<i>1. Comp.</i>	<i>1. Comp.</i>
Ta mi 'g am bhualadh fein, <i>I am striking myself.</i>	Bha mi 'g am bhualadh fein, <i>I was striking myself.</i>

Future.

1. Comp.
 Bidh mi 'g am bhualadh fein.
I will be striking myself.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
<i>2. Comp.</i>	<i>2. Comp.</i>
Ta mi iar mo, &c. <i>I have struck myself.</i>	Bha mi iar mo, &c. <i>I had struck myself.</i>

Future

Future.

2. Comp.

Bidh mi iar mo, &c.
I shall have struck, &c.

Negative Mood.

Present.

1. Comp.

Bheil mi 'g am, &c.
I am striking myself.

Preterite.

1. Comp.

Robh mi 'g am, &c.
I was striking myself.

Future.

1. Comp.

Bi mi 'g am bhualadh fein
I shall be striking myself.

Present.

2. Comp.

Bheil mi iar mo, &c.
I have struck myself.

Preterite.

2. Comp.

Robh mi iar mo, &c.
I had struck myself.

Future.

2. Comp.

Bi mi iar mo, &c.
I shall have struck,

Subjunctive Mood.

Preterite.

1. Comp.

Bhithinn 'g am, &c.
I would be striking, &c.

2. Comp.

Bhithinn iar mo, &c.
I would have struck, &c.

Future.

1. Comp.

Bhithéas mi 'g am, &c.
I shall be striking, &c.

2. Comp.

Bhithéas mi iar mo, &c.
I shall have struck, &c.

Imperative

*Imperative Mood.**Infinitive Mood.*

1. <i>Comp.</i>	Do bhith 'g am bhualadh fein,
Bitheam 'g am bhualadh fein,	<i>To be striking myself.</i>
<i>Let me be striking myself.</i>	Iar bith 'g am bhualadh fein,
	<i>To have been striking myself.</i>

From the foregoing example it appears, that the Verb, in its reciprocating state, retains its original form throughout its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons. In the *simple Tenses*, the Personal Pronoun immediately following the Verb is the Nominative to the Verb. The same Pronoun repeated is to be understood as in the objective state. The word "fein," corresponding to the English *self*, accompanies the last Pronoun.

In the *compound Tenses*, the auxiliary Verb, as usual, is placed first; then follows the Personal Pronoun as its Nominative; then the Prep. "ag" abridged to 'g in the compound Tenses of the first order, "iar" in those of the second order; after which follows the Possessive Pronoun, corresponding in Person to that which is the Nominative to the Verb: and lastly the Infinitive, which is the Noun to the Possessive Pronoun. "Mo" and "do" are here changed, by Metathesis and the substitution of one broad vowel for another, into "am" and "ad." "Ta mi 'g am bhualadh fein," rendered literally, is, *I am at my own striking*, i. e. *I am at the striking of myself*, equivalent to, *I am striking myself*. The reciprocal "fein" is sometimes omitted in the compound Tenses; but is generally retained in the 3d Persons, to prevent their being mistaken for the same Persons when used without reciprocation; "ta e 'g a bhualadh," *he is striking him*; "ta e 'g a bhualadh fein," *he is striking himself*.

Of

OF THE IMPERSONAL USE OF VERBS.

Intransitive Verbs, though they do not regularly admit of a Passive Voice, yet are used *impersonally* in the 3d Pers. Sing. of the Passive Tenses. This impersonal use of the Passive of intransitive Verbs is founded on the same principle with the Latin Impersonals *concurritur, pugnatum est, &c.* which are equivalent to *concurfus fit, pugna facta est.* So in Galic, “gluaisfear leam,” *I will move*, Pfal. cxvi. 9. “gluaisfear leo,” *they will move*, Pfal. cxix. 3. “ghuil-eadh leinn,” *we did weep*, “*flebatur a nobis,*” Pfal. cxxxvii. 1. *Edit. Edin. 1787.*

To the Class of Impersonals ought to be referred a certain part of the Verb which has not yet been taken notice of. It resembles in form the Fut. Negat. Passive; “*buailéar, faicéar, faighear, &c.*” In signification, it is Active, Present, and Affirmative. In the course of a narrative, when the speaker wishes to enliven his style by representing the occurrences narrated as present, and passing actually in view; instead of the Preterite Tenses, he adopts the Part of the Verb now described, employing it in an impersonal acceptance, without a Nominative to it expressed. One or two examples will serve to exhibit the use and effect of this anomalous Tense.—“*Shuidh an òg bhean air sgeir, is a fùil air an lear. Chunnaic i long a’ teachd air barraibh nan tonn. Dh’ aithnich i aogas a leannain, is chlisg a cridhe ’n a com. Gun mhoille gun tairn, buailéar dh’ fhios na traighe; agus faighear an laoch, ’s a dhàoine m’ a thimchioll.*” In English thus: “The young woman sat on a rock, and her eye on the sea. She spied a ship coming on the tops of the waves. She perceived the likeness of her lover, and her heart bounded in her breast. Without delay or stop, she *hastens* to the shore; and *finds* the hero, with his men around him.”—
Again:

Again: "Mar sin chuir sinn an oidhche tharuinn. 'S a mhadaian dh' imich sinn air ar turus. O bha sinn 'n ar coigrich anns an tìr, gabhar fuas gu mullach an t-fleibh, dìrear an tulach gu grad, agus seallar mu 'n cuairt air gach taobh. Faicear thall fa 'r combhair fruth cas ag ruith le gleann cumbann, &c." "Thus we passed the night. In the morning we pursued our journey. As we were strangers in the land, we *strike* up to the top of the moor, *ascend* the hill with speed, and *look* around us on every side. We *see* over against us a rapid stream, rushing down a narrow valley, &c."

The scrupulous chasteness of style maintained in the Galic Version of the sacred Scriptures, especially of the historical Books, has totally excluded this form of expression. It is, however, universally known and acknowledged, as an established idiom of the Galic, very common in the mouths of those who speak it, and in animated narration almost indispensable. (*f.*)

Of

(*f.*) The effect of this Tense in narration seems to be very nearly, if not precisely, the same with that of the Present of the Infinitive in Latin; as in these passages:

" — misere discedere quaerens,
Ire modo ocius; interdum *confidere*; in aurem
Dicere nescio quid puero —" *Hor. Sat. 1. 8. v. 9.*
" At Danaum proceres, Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
Ingenti *trepidare* metu; pars *vertere* terga,
Ceum quondam petiere rates; pars *tollere* vocem."

Æneid. VI. 492.

" — nihil illi *tendere* contra;
Sed *celerare* fugam in sylvas, et *fidere* nocti."

Æneid. IX. 378.

" Tarquinius *fateri* amorem, *orare*, *miscere* precibus minas,
versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum."

Liv. I. 58.

OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

It has been already shown how 'bi' to *be*, is used as an Auxiliary in the declension of all verbs. There are two other verbs which are occasionally employed in a similar capacity; the one with an Active the other with a Passive effect. These are 'dean' to *do* or *make*, and 'rach' to *go*.

The simple tenses of 'dean' combined with the Infinitive of any verb, correspond to the English auxiliary *do*, *did*. It sometimes adds to the emphasis, but not to the sense. The following are examples of this Auxiliary combined with the Infinitive of an *Intransitive* verb. 'Rinn e seasamh' *he made standing*, i. e. *he did stand*; 'dean fuidhe' *make sitting*, i. e. *sit down*; 'dheanainn gul agus caoidh' *I would make weeping and lamentation*, i. e. *I would weep and lament*. The same arrangement takes place when the Auxiliary is combined with the Infinitive of a *Transitive* verb, accompanied by a possessive pronoun; as 'rinn e mo' bhualadh' *he made my striking*, i. e. *he made [or caused] the striking of me*, or *he did strike me*; 'cha dean mi do mholadh' *I will not make your praising*, i. e. *I will not praise you*; 'dean do gharadh' *make your warming*, 'dean do gharadh fein' *make your own warming*, i. e. *warm yourself*.

The Simple Tenses of 'rach,' combined with the Infinitive of a transitive verb, correspond to the Passive Voice of the verb; as, 'chaidh mo bhualadh' *my striking went*, i. e. *came to pass*, or *happened*, equivalent to *I was struck*; 'rachadh do mharbhadh,' *your killing would happen*, i. e. *you would be killed*.

In phrases where either of the auxiliaries 'dean' or 'rach' is combined with a transitive verb, as above, the possessive pronoun may be exchanged for the corresponding personal pronoun in the emphatic form, followed by the preposition 'do' before the Infinitive. The preposition in this case is attenuated into 'a', which, before a verb of the second con-

jugation is dropped altogether. Thus, 'rinn e mo bhualadh' *he struck me*, "rinn e mis' a bhualadh" *he struck ME*, 'chaidh mo bhualadh' *I was struck*, 'chaidh mis' a bhualadh' *I was struck*. In like manner, a noun, or a demonstrative pronoun, may occupy the place of this personal pronoun; as 'chaidh an ceannard a mharbhadh, (g) agus na daoine chur 'san ruaig,' *the leader was killed, and the men put to flight*; 'theid am buachail' a bhualadh, agus an treud a sgapadh', *the shepherd will be smitten, and the sheep scattered*; 'is math a chaidh sin innseadh dhuit,' *that was well told you*.

CHAP. VI. OF ADVERBS.

An Adverb, considered as a separate part of speech, is a single indeclinable word, significant of time, place, or any other circumstance or modification of an action or attribute. The number of simple Adverbs in Galic is but small. Adverbial phrases, made up of two or more words, are sufficiently numerous. Any adjective may be converted into an adverbial expression, by prefixing to it the preposition 'gu' *to*; as *firinneach* *true*, 'gu firinneach' [*corresponding*] *to* [*what is*] *true*, *κατα το αληθεις*, i. e. *truly*. Adverbs of this form need not be enumerated. It may be useful, however, to give a list of other adverbs and adverbial phrases, most commonly in use; subjoining, where it can be done, a literal translation of their component parts, and also the English

(g) 'An ceannard a mharbhadh' may be considered as the nominative to the verb 'chaidh'; and so in similar phrases; much in the same way as we find, in Latin, an Infinitive with an accusative before it, become the nominative to a verb; as, '*bominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum est contra naturam*'. *Cic. de Offic. III. 5.* '*Turpe est eos qui bene nati sunt turpiter vivere.*'

English expression which corresponds most nearly to the sense of the Galic phrase.

Adverbs of Time.

An tràth fo } *this time*, at present.
An tràs' }

Nise, *now*.

An diugh, *the [present] day*, to day. (*b*)

An dé, yesterday.

An nochd, *the [present] night*, to night.

An reidhr } yesternight.
An raoir, }

An maireach, *the morrow*, to-morrow.

An ear-thrath, } *the after time*, the day after to-morrow.
An iar-thrath, }

Am bliadhna, this year.

An uiridh, last year.

An ceart uair, presently, immediately.

An sin, *in that [time]* then.

A ris, } again,
Rithist, }

Am feadh, whilst

O chian, *from far*, of old, of yore, long ago.

A chianamh, lately, a few minutes ago.

Riamh, *ever*.—said of past time only.

A choidhche, } ever, for ever.
Choidh, }

Am feafd, for ever.

Gu

(*b*) So in Hebrew, the article prefixed to the nouns *day*, *night*, imports the present day or night. See Exod. xiv. 13.

Gu suthainn, <i>for ever.</i>	}	said of future time only.
Gu siorruidh, <i>to ever-flowing, for ever.</i>		
Gu bràth, (i) } <i>to the general conflagration,</i>		
Gu la bhràth } <i>for ever.</i>		
Gu dìlinn, (i) } <i>to the expiration of time,</i>	}	
Fathaft, }	}	<i>yet, still.</i>
Fòs,		
An uair, }	}	<i>the time, when.</i>
An trath,		
Aon uair, <i>one time, once.</i>		
Uair egin, <i>some time.</i>		
Air uairibh, <i>at times, sometimes.</i>		
Gu tric, }	}	<i>often.</i>
Gu minic,		
Ainmic, }	}	<i>seldom.</i>
Ainmeach,		
C' uine, <i>what time, when.</i>		
Cia minic, }	}	<i>how often.</i>
Cia tric,		
Cia fhada, <i>how long.</i>		
Rè tamuill, }	}	<i>during a while, for a time.</i>
Rè feal,		
O cheann tamuill, <i>from the end of a while, a while ago.</i>		
Do ghnath, [<i>according</i>] <i>to custom, always.</i>		
An combnuidh, <i>in continuation, continually.</i>		
Idir, <i>at all.</i>		
Roimh laimh, <i>before hand.</i>		
An deigh laimh, <i>behind hand, afterwards.</i>		

A

(i) These expressions are affirmed, not without reason, to refer to the supposed destruction of the world by fire, or by water; events which were considered as immeasurably remote. See *Smib's Gal. Antiq.* p. 59, 60. Another explanation has been given of "dìlinn," as being compounded of "dìth," *want, failure*, and "linn," *an age*; qu. *absumptio sæculi*.

A cheana, already, truly.

Air ball, *on [the] spot*, immediately.

Fa dheoigh, }
Mu dheireadh, } *at [the] end*, at last,

Air thoiseach, *at beginning*, foremost.

'San toiseach, }
Air tùs, } *in the beginning*, at first.

Air dheireadh, *at conclusion*, hindmost.

A chlisge, quickly, in a trice.

Do la, }
A la, } *by day*, (*k*)

Dh' oidhche, *by night*. (*k*)

Adverbs of Place.

C' àite, *what place*, where.

C' iona' *what place*, whither.

Cia an taobh, *what side*, whither.

An sin, *in that [place]*, there.

An so, *in this [place]*, here.

An fud, *in yon [place]*, yonder.

Far, *where*.—relatively.

Sios, }
A fìos, } *downwards*.

Suas, }
A fuas, } *upwards*.

Shios, *below there*, below yonder.

Shuas, *above there*, above yonder.

A nios, *from below*, up hither.

A nuas, *from above*, down hither.

A 'naird, *to the height*, upwards, up.

A

(*k*) Perhaps the proper Prep. in these phrases is "de," not "do," [See the Prepositions in the next Chap.] as we find the same Prep. similarly applied in other languages; "de nuit," *by night*, John iii. 2. "de nocte." Hor. Epis. I. 2. 32. "de tertia vigilia," Caes. B. G.

- A mhàn, (l) downwards, down.
 A bhos, }
 Bhos, } on this side, here below.
 Iolar, }
 Ioras, } below there, below yonder.
 Uthard, above there, above yonder.
 Thall, on the other side.
 A nall, }
 Nall, } to this side.
 A null, }
 Null, Nunn, } to the other side.
 Ann laimh, *in hand*, in custody.
 Am fogas, near.
 An gar, close to.
 Am fad, ' *to distance*, afar.
 Fad as, afar off.
 Fad air astar, *far on way*, at a distance.
 Fogus do laimh, near at hand.
 Mu 'n cuairt, *by the circuit*, around.
 A thaobh, aside.
 A leth taobh, *to one side*, aside.
 A mach, }
 A muigh, } without, out.
 Asteach, } (m) within, in.
 Aftigh, }
 Le leathad, *by a descent*, downwards.
 Ri bruthach, *at an ascent*, upwards.
 Leis, *along with it*, down a stream, declivity, &c.
 Ris, in an exposed state, bare, uncovered.
 Air aghaidh, *on [the] face*, forwards.

Air

(l) Perhaps "am fàn;" from "fàn" or "fànadh," a descent; See *Lbwyd's Arch. Brit.* Tit. x. in loco.

(m) i. e. "anns an teach, anns an tigh," in the house. So in Hebrew, מבית *within*, Gen. vi. 14.

Air ais, *on [the] back*, backwards.
 Tarfuing, *across*.
 Thairis, *over*.
 Seachad, *past*.
 Air thoiseach, *foremost*.
 Air dheireadh, *hindmost*.
 An taice, *in leaning*, close, adjoining.
 Deas, (*n*) *South*.
 Gu deas, *southward*.
 A deas, *from [the] south*.
 Iar, (*o*) } *West*.
 Siar, }
 Gus an aird an iar, *westward*.
 O 'n iar, *from the west*.
 Tuath, *North*.
 Gu tuath, *northward*.
 A tuath, *from [the] north*.
 Ear, }
 Oir, } *East*.
 Soir, }
 Gus an aird an ear, *eastward*.
 O 'n ear, *from the east*.

Adverbs of Manner.

Mar so, *as this*, thus.
 Mar sin, *as that*, in that manner.
 Mar fud, *as yon*, in yon manner.
 Cia mar, *as how*, how.
 Mar an ceudna, *as the same*, in like manner.

Air

(*n*) "Deas," applied to the hand, signifies the *right hand*. So in Hebrew, ימין signifies both the *right hand* and the *South*.

(*o*) "Iar," as a Preposition, signifies *after* or *behind*. In like manner in Hebrew, אחר signifies *after*, or the *West*.

- Air achd, }
 Air chor, } *in a manner.*
 Air chor egin, *in some way, somehow.*
 C' ionnas, *what manner, how.*
 C' uime, *for what, why.*
 C' arson, *on account of what, why, wherefore.*
 Amhuil, }
 Amhludh, } *like as.*
 Mu feach, *alternately, in turn.*
 Ni, }
 Cha, Cho, } *not.*
 Na, }
 Nar, } *let not,—used optatively or imperatively.*
 Nach, *that not, who not, not ?*
 Seadh, *it is so. (p)*
 Ni h-eadh, *it is not so. (p)*
 Air leth, *apart, separately.*
 Fa leth, *severally, individually.*
 A leth taobh, *to one side, aside, privately.*
 Leth mar leth, *half and half.*
 Ro, }
 Gle, } *very.*
 Gu leir, *to completion, altogether.*
 Gu buileach, *to effect, thoroughly, wholly.*
 Gu leor, *to sufficiency, enough.*
 Gu dearbh, *to conviction, truly, certainly.*
 Gu deimhin, *to assurance, assuredly, verily.*
 Gu beachd, *to observation, evidently, clearly.*

Gur

(p) The probable analysis of "seadh" is "is è," *it is*, pronounced in one syllable "'s e." When this syllable was used as a responsive, and not followed by any other word; the voice, resting on the final sound, formed a faint articulation. This was represented in writing by the gentle aspirate *db*; and so the word came to be written as we find it. In like manner "ni h-eadh" is probably nothing else than a substitute for "ni h-e" *it is not*.

Gun chàird, *without rest*, without hesitation.

Gun amharus, *without doubt*, doubtless.

Do rìreadh, *really*, actually, indeed.

Araon, }
 Maraon, } *as one*, together, in concert.
 Faraon, }

Comhla, (*q*) }
 Mar chomhla, } together, in company.

Le chéile, *with each other*, together.

Cuideachd, *together*, moreover, also.

'N a aonar, *alone*,

As an aghaidh, *out of the face*, outright.

Am bidheantas, *customarily*, habitually.

Uidh air 'n uidhe, *stage by stage*, gradually.

Air éigin, *with difficulty*, scarcely.

Do dhìth, *a-wanting*.

Os barr, *on top*, besides.

Dh' aindeoin, *in spite*.

An nàsgaidh, *for nothing*, gratis.

Theagamh, *perhaps*.

An' geall, }
 An' deidh, } *desirous*, enamoured,

An' tòir, *in pursuit*.

Air iunndran, *a-missing*.

Air chuairt, *on pilgrimage*, sojourning.

Air fogradh, *in exile*, in a fugitive state.

CHAP. VII. OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE Prepositions, strictly so called, are single words, most of them monosyllables, employed to mark relation: Relation is also expressed by combinations of words, which often correspond to simple prepositions in other languages.

Q

These

(*q*) Probably "co luath," *equally quick*, with equal pace.

These combinations are, not improperly, ranked among the prepositions. The following lists contain, first, the Prepositions properly so called, which are all simple; secondly, improper Prepositions, which, with one or two exceptions, seem all to be made up of a simple Preposition and a Noun.

Proper Prepositions.

Aig, Ag, <i>at.</i>	Gu, Gus, <i>to.</i>	Roinh, <i>before.</i>	
Air, <i>on.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>	Tar, Thar, <i>over, across.</i>	
Ann, <i>in.</i>	Iar, <i>after.</i>	Tre,	} <i>through.</i>
As, A, <i>out of.</i>	Le, Leis, <i>with, by.</i>	Troimh,	
De, <i>of.</i>	Mar, <i>like to.</i>	Throimh,	} <i>in comparison</i>
Do, <i>to.</i>	Mu, <i>about.</i>	Seach,	
Eadar, <i>between.</i>	O, Ua, <i>from.</i>		[<i>with.</i>
Fuidh, Fo, <i>under.</i>	Os, <i>above.</i>		
Fa, <i>upon.</i>	Re, Ri, Ris, <i>to.</i>		

The Prepositions "do, gu, re," all signify *motion to an object*. The difference between them is this; "do" signifies motion towards; "chaidh e do thigh an righ," *he went to the king's house*;—"gu" implies that the motion terminates at the object, and not sooner; "thainig e gu thigh an righ," *he came to the king's house*;—"re" denotes contact or application to the object, as consequent on motion; "chuir e teine re thigh an righ," *he set fire to the king's house*.

"De" so far as I know, is found in no Scottish publications. The reasons which have induced me to assign it a place among the prepositions will be mentioned in treating of the combination of the Proper Prepositions with the Personal Pronouns.

The Preposition "do" like the verbal particle, and the Possessive Pronoun of the same sound, loses the *o* before a vowel, and the consonant is aspirated, thus; "dh' Albainn" *to Scotland*. It is also preceded sometimes by the vowel *a* when

when it follows a final consonant; as “dol a dh’ Eirin,” *going to Ireland*. This *a* seems to be nothing else than the vowel of “do” transposed; just as the letters of the pronouns “*no, do,*” are in certain situations transposed, and become “*am, ad.*” In this situation, perhaps it would be advisable to join the *a*, in writing, to the *dh’* thus, “dol adh’ Eirin.” This would rid us of one superfluous *a* appearing as a separate inexplicable word. The same remarks apply to the prep. “*de*”; e. g. “armailt mhór de dhaoibh agus a dh’ eachaibh,” *a great army of men and of horses*.—“*Do,*” as has been already observed, often loses the *d* altogether, and is written *a*; as “dol a Dhuncidín,” *going to Edinburgh*. When the preposition is thus robbed of its articulation, and only a feeble obscure vowel sound is left, another corruption very naturally follows, and this vowel, as well as the consonant, is discarded, not *only* in speaking, but even in writing; as “chaidh e Dhuncidín” *he went to Edinburgh*, “chaidh e thír eile” *he went to another land*; where the nouns appear in their aspirated form, without any word to govern them.

The reason for admitting “*iar*” *after*, has been already given in treating of the compound tenses of verbs in Chap. V.

The manner of combining these prepositions with nouns will be shown in treating of Syntax. The manner of combining them with the personal pronouns must be explained in this place, because in that connection they appear in a form somewhat different from their radical form. A Proper Preposition is joined to a Personal Pronoun, by incorporating both into one word; commonly with some change on the Preposition, or on the Pronoun, or on both.

The following are the Prepositions which admit of this kind of combination, incorporated with the several Personal Pronouns.

Prep.

Prep.	Singular.		
	1 st Perf.	2 ^d Perf.	3 ^d Perf.
Aig; } Ag; } <i>at.</i>	agam, <i>at me.</i>	agad, <i>at thee.</i>	{ m. aige, <i>at him.</i> f. aice, <i>at her.</i>
Ann;	annam.	annad,	{ m. ann, f. innte,
As;	afam,	afad,	{ m. as, f. aifde,
De;	dhiom,	dhiot,	{ m. dheth, f. dh'i,
Do;	dhomb,	dhuit,	{ m. dha, f. dh'i,
Eadar;*			
Fo, Fuidh;	fodham,	fodhad,	{ m. fodha, f. fuidhpe,
Gu;	h-ugam,	h-ugad,	m. h-uige,
Le;	leam,	leat,	{ m. leis, f. leatha,
Mu:	umam,	umad,	{ m. uime, f. uimpe,
O, Ua:	uam,	uait,	{ m. uaith, f. uaipc,
Re, Ri;	rium,	riut	{ m. ris, f. rithe,
Roimh;	romham,	romhad,	{ m. roimhe, f. roimpe,
Thar;	tharam,	tharad,	f. thairte,
Troimh;	tromham,	tromhad,	{ m. troimhe, f. troimpe,

Plural

	Plural.	
<i>1st Perf.</i>	<i>2d Perf.</i>	<i>3d Perf.</i>
sgainn, <i>at us.</i>	agaibh, <i>at you.</i>	aca, <i>at them.</i>
annainn,	annaibh,	annta.
afainn,	afaibh,	afda.
dhinn,	dhibh,	dhia.
dhuinn,	dhuibh,	dhoibh.
eadarainn,	eadaraibh,	eatorra.
fodhainn,	fodhaibh,	fodhpa.
h-ugainn,	h-ugaibh,	h-uca.
leinn,	leibh,	leo.
umainn,	umaibh,	umpa.
uainn,	usibh,	uspa.
ruinn,	ribh,	riu.
romhainn,	romhaibh,	rompa.
tharuinn,	tharuibh,	tharta.
tromhainn,	tromhaibh,	trompa.

In most of these compound terms, the fragments of the Pronouns which enter into their composition, especially those of the first and second Persons, are very conspicuous. (r) These fragments take after them occasionally the emphatic syllables *sa*, *san*, *ne*, in the same manner as the Personal Pronouns themselves do; as “*agamfa*” at *ME*, “*aigefan*” at *HIM*, “*uainne*” from *US*.

The two Prepositions “*de*” and “*do*” have long been confounded together, both being written “*do*.” It can hardly be supposed that the composite words “*dhiom*, *dhiot*, &c.” would have been distinguished from “*dhomb*, *dhuit*, &c.” by orthography, pronunciation, and signification; if the Prepositions, as well as the Pronouns, which enter into the composition of these words, had been originally the same. In “*dhiom*, &c.” the initial Consonant is always followed by a small Vowel. In “*dhomb*, &c.” with one exception, it is followed by a broad Vowel.—Hence it is presumable that the Preposition which is the root of “*dhiom*, &c.” must have had a small Vowel after *d*; whereas the root of “*dhomb*, &c.” has a broad vowel after *d*.—“*De*” is a preposition preserved in Latin, (a language which has many marks of affinity with the Galic,) in the same sense which must have belonged to the root of “*dhiom*, &c.” in Galic. The Preposition in question itself occurs in Irish, in the name given to a Colony which is supposed to have settled in Ireland, A. M. 2540. called “*Tuath de Danann*.” See *Lb. Arch. Brit. Tit. x. voc. Tuath*; also *Miss Brooke's Reliques of Irish Poetry*, p.

(r) This mode of incorporating the Prepositions with the personal pronouns will remind the orientalist of the Pronominal Affixes, common in Hebrew and other Eastern languages. The close resemblance between the Galic and many of the Asiatic tongues, in this particular, is of itself an almost conclusive proof that the Galic bears a much closer affinity to the parent stock, than any other living European language.

102. These facts afford more than a presumption that the true root of the Composite “dhiom, &c.” is “de,” and that it signifies *of*. I have therefore ventured to separate it from “do,” with which it had been confounded, and to assign to each its appropriate meaning.

“Dhiom, dhiot, &c.” and “dhomh, dhuit, &c.” are written with a *plain d* after a Lingual; “diom, domh, &c.”

“Eadar” is not incorporated with the pronouns of the singular number, but written separately; “eadar mis’ agus thusa,” *between me and thee*.

In combining “gu” and “mu” with the pronouns, the letters of the Prepositions suffer a transposition, and are written *ug, um*. The former of these was long written with *ch* prefixed, thus “chugam, &c.” The translators of the scriptures, observing that *ch* neither corresponded to the pronunciation, nor made part of the radical Preposition, exchanged it for *th*, and wrote “thugam.” The *th*, being no more than a simple aspiration, corresponds indeed to the common mode of pronouncing the word. Yet it may well be questioned whether the *t*, even though aspirated, ought to have a place, if *g* be the only radical consonant belonging to the Preposition. The component parts of the word might be exhibited with less disguise, and the common pronunciation, (whether correct or not,) also represented, by retaining the *b* alone, and connecting it with the Preposition by a hyphen, as when written before a Noun; thus “h-ugam, h-ugaibh, &c.”

Improper Prepositions.

Air cheann, *at [the] end*, against a certain time.

Air feadh, *throughout*.

Air muin, *on the back*, mounted on.

Air sgàth, *for the sake*, on pretence.

Air

- Air son, on account.
 Air tòir, in pursuit.
 Air beulaobh, *on the fore side*, before.
 Air culaobh, *on the back side*, behind.
 Am fochair, *in-presence*.
 Am measg, *in the mixture*, amidst, among.
 An aghaidh, *in the face*, against, in opposition.
 An ceann, *in the end*, at the expiration.
 An comhail, }
 An coinnimh, } *in meeting*, to meet.
 An cois, *at the foot*, near to, hard by.
 An dàil, *in the rencounter*, face to face.
 An diaigh,
 An deigh, }
 An deaghaidh, } *probably for*
 An déis, } *an deireadh.* } *in the end*, after.
 Am fianuis, }
 An lathair, } *in presence*.
 An lorg, *in the track*, in consequence.
 As eugais,
 As easbhuidh, } *in want*, without.
 As leth, in behalf, for the sake.
 A los, in order to, with the intention of.
 Do bhrìgh, a bhrìgh, *by virtue*, because.
 Do chòir, a chòir, *to the presence*, near, implying motion.
 Do chum, a chum, (*s*) to, towards, in order to.
 Do dhìth, a dhìth, }
 Dh' easbhuidh, } *for want*.
 Dh' fhios, *to the knowledge*, to.
 Dh' ionnsuidh, *to the approach*, or *onset*, toward.
 Do réir, a réir, according to.
 Do thaobh, a thaobh, *on the side*, with respect, concerning.
 Fa chùis, by reason, because.

Fa

(*s*) In many places, this Prep. is pronounced "hun."

Fa chomhair, opposite.

Mu choinnimh, opposite, over against.

Mu thimchioll; timchioll, *by the circuit*, around.

O bharr, bharr, *from the top*, off.

Os ceann, *on the top*, above, atop.

Ré, *duration*, during.

Trid, through, by means.

It is evident, from inspection, that almost all these Improper Prepositions are compounded; and comprehend, as one of their component parts, a Noun, which is preceded by a simple or Proper Preposition; like the English, *on account*, *with respect*, &c. The words "ceann; aghaidh, lorg, &c." are known to be real Nouns, because they are employed in that capacity in other connections, as well as in the phrases here enumerated. The case is not so clear with regard to "son, cum or cun, réir," which occur only in the above phrases; but it is probable that these are nouns likewise, no less than "barr, taobh, &c." and that, when combined with simple Prepositions, they constitute phrases of precisely the same structure with the rest of the foregoing list. (t)—"Comhair" is probably "comh-aire" *mutual attention*.—"Dàil" and "còir," in the sense of proximity, are found in their compounds "comhdhail" and "fochair" [fa chòir.]—"Tòir," in like manner, in its derivative "tòireachd," *the act of pursuing*.—"Dh' fhios," *to the knowledge*, must have been originally applied to persons only. So it is used in many Galic songs: "beir mo shoiridh le dùrachd dh' fhios na cailinn, &c." *bear my good wishes with cordiality to the knowledge of the maid, &c. i. e. make my affectionate regards known, &c.* This ap-

R

propriate

(t) On consulting O'Brien's Ir. Dict. we find "son" translated *profit, advantage*, "cum" *a fight, combat*, "réir" *will, desire*. From these significations, "the common meaning of "air son, do chum, do réir," may perhaps be derived without much violence.

propriate meaning and use of the phrase came by degrees to be overlooked; and it was employed, promiscuously with "do chum" and "dh' ionnsuidh" to signify *unto* in a more general sense. If this analysis of the expression be just, then "ghios" (*u*) must be deemed only a different, and a corrupt manner of writing "dh' fhios."

In the improper preposition "os ceann," the noun has almost always been written "cionn." Yet in all other situations, the same noun is uniformly written "ceann." Whence has arisen this diversity in the orthography of a simple monosyllable? And is it maintained on just grounds?—It must have proceeded either from a persuasion that there are two distinct nouns signifying *top*, one of which is to be written "ceann," and the other "cionn;" (*v*) or from an opinion that, granting the two words to be the same individual noun, yet it is proper to distinguish its meaning when used in the capacity of a preposition, from its meaning in other situations, by spelling it in different ways. I know of no good argument in support of the former of these two opinions; nor has it probably been ever maintained. The latter opinion, which seems to be the real one, is founded on a principle subversive of the analogy and stability of written language, namely that the various significations of the same word are to be distinguished in writing, by changing its letters, the constituent elements of the word. The variation in question, instead of serving to point out the meaning of a word or phrase in one place, from its known meaning in another connection, tends

(*u*) See Galic Poems published by Dr Smith, pp. 8, 9, 170, 291.

(*v*) There is in Galic a Noun "cion" or "cionn," signifying *cause*; which occurs in the expressions "a chionna gu," *because that*, "cion-fath," *a reason or ground*. But this word is entirely different from "ceann," *end* or *top*.

tends directly to disguise it; and to mislead the judgement of the reader into a belief, that the words, which are thus presented to him under different forms, are themselves radically and essentially different. If the same word has been employed to denote several things somewhat different from each other; that does by no means appear a sufficient reason why the writers of the language should make as many words of one. (*w*)

OF INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

The following initial syllables, used only in composition, are prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or verbs, to modify or alter their signification.

An,

(*w*) Some confusion has been introduced into the Grammar of the Latin language, by imposing different grammatical names on words, according to the connection in which they stood, while they retained their form and their signification unchanged; as in calling "quod" at one time a Relative Pronoun, at another time a Conjunction; "post" in one situation a Preposition, in another, an Adverb. An expedient was thought requisite for distinguishing, in such instances, the one part of speech from the other. Accordingly an accent, or some such mark was, in writing or printing, placed over the last vowel of the word, when employed in what was reckoned its secondary use; while, in its primary use, it was written without any distinguishing mark. So the conjunction "quod" was distinguished from the relative "quod;" and the adverb "post" from the preposition "post." The distinction was erroneous; but the expedient employed to mark it was, at least, harmless. The word was left unaltered and undisguised; and thus succeeding Grammarians had it the more in their power to prove that the relative "quod" and the conjunction "quod" are, and have ever been, in reality, one and the same part of speech. It would have been justly thought a bold and unwarrantable step, had the older Grammarians gone so far as to alter the letters of the word, in order to mark a distinction of their own creation.

An, (x)
 Di,
 Ao, ea, eu, eas,
 Mi,
 Neo,

} privative syllables signifying *not*, or serving to change the signification of the words to which they are prefixed into its contrary; as “focair” *ease*, “anshoc-air” *distress, uneasiness*; “ciontach” *guilt*; *ty*, “dichiontach” *innocent*; “treabh” to cultivate, “dithreabh” *an uncultivated place, a desert*; “dionach” *tight, close*, “ao-dionach” *leaky*; “coir” *justice*, “eucoir” *injustice*; “flàn” *wholeness, in health*, “easlan” *sick*; “caraid” *a friend*, “eas-caraid” *an enemy*; “buidheachas” *gratitude*, “mibhuidheachas” *ingratitude*; “claon” *awry*, “neochlaon” *unbiased, impartial*; “duine” *a man*, “neodhuine” *a worthless unnatural creature*.

An, Ain, intensative, denoting an immoderate degree, or faulty excess; as “tighearnas” *dominion*, “aintighearnas” *tyranny*; “tromaich” to make heavy, “antromaich” to make very heavy, to aggravate; “teas” *heat*, “ainteas” *excessive heat*; “miann” *desire*, “ainmhiann” *inordinate desire, lust*.

Ais, Ath, again, back; as “eirigh” *rising*, “aiseirigh” *resurrection*; “beachd” *view*, “ath-beachd” *retrospect*; “fàs” *growth*, “ath-fhàs” *after growth*.

Bith, continually; as “bithdheanamh” *doing continually*, “am bithdheantas” *incessantly*.

Co, Com, Con, Comh, together, equally, mutually; as, “gleacadh” *fighting*, “co-ghleacadh” *fighting together*; “lion” to fill, “colion” to fulfil, accomplish; “itli” to eat, “comith” *eating together*; “radh”

(x) This syllable assumes various forms. Before a broad vowel or consonant *an*, as “anshocair”; before a small vowel or consonant *ain*, as “aineolach” *ignorant*, “aindeoin” *unwillingness*; before a Labial *am* or *aim*, as “aimbeartach” *poor*; sometimes with the *m* aspirated, as “aimhleas” *detriment, ruin*.

“radh” *saying*, “comhradh” *conversation, speech*;
 “trom” *weight*, “cothrom,” *equal weight, equity*;
 “aois” *age*, “comhaois” *a co-temporary*.

Im, *about, round, entire*; as “làn” *full*, “iomlàn” *quite complete*; “gaoth” *wind*, “iomghaoth” *a whirlwind*; “flainte” *health*, “iom-flainte” *perfect health*.

So, *easily, gently*; as, “faicfin” *seeing*, “fo-fhaicfin” *easily seen*; “fion” *weather*, “foinion [fo-shion]” *calm weather*; “sgeul” *a tale*, “foisgeul” *a good tale, gospel*.

Do, *with difficulty, evil*; as “tuigfin” *understanding* “do thuigfin” *difficult to be understood*; “doinionn” *stormy weather*; “beart” *deed, explicit*, “do-bheart,” *evil deed*.

CHAP. VIII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

UNDER this class of words, it is proper to enumerate not only those single Particles which are usually denominated Conjunctions; but also the most common phrases which are used as Conjunctions to connect either words or sentences.

Agus, Is, [rather “us,” retaining the last syllable as the abridgement of “agus”] *and*.

Ach, *but*.

Ma, *if*.

Nan, Nam, *if*.

Mur, *if not*.

Mar, *as, like as*.

O, *since, because*.

Oir, *for*.

Na, *than*.

Sol, Suil, *before that*.

Gu,

Ge, Gur, *that*.

Ged, Giodh, *altho' (y)*.

Gidheadh,

(y) The conjunction "ged" loses the *d* when written before an adjective or a personal pronoun; as "ge binn do ghuth," *tho' your voice be sweet*; "ge h-àrd Jehovah," P^{sa}. cxxxviii. 6.

The translators of the scriptures appear to have erred in supposing "ge" to be the entire Conjunction, and that *d* is the verbal particle "do." This has led them to write "ge d" or "ge do" in situations in which "do" alters the sense from what was intended, or is totally inadmissible. "Ge do ghluais mi," Deut. xxix. 19. is given as the translation of *tho' I walk*, i. e. *tho' I shall walk*; but in reality it signifies *tho' I did walk*, for "do ghluais" is a past tense. It ought to be "ged ghluais mi." So also "ge do ghleidh thu mi," Judg. xiii. 16. *tho' you detain me*, ought rather to be "ged ghleidh thu mi." "Ge do ghlaodhas iad rium," Jer. xi. 11. *tho' they cry to me*, is not agreeable to the Galic idiom. It ought rather to be "ged ghlaodh iad rium," as in Hosea, xi. 7.—"Ge do dh' fheudainnse muinghin bhì agam," Phil. iii. 4. *tho' I might have confidence*. Here the verbal particle is repeated unnecessarily, and surely not according to classical precision. Let it be written "ged dh' fheudainnse," and the phrase is correct.—"Ge do 's eigin domh am bàs fhulang," Mark xiv. 31. *tho' I must suffer death*: "ge do tha aireamh chloinn Israel, &c." Rom. ix. 27. *tho' the number of the children of Israel be, &c.* The present tenses "is" and "tha" never take the particle "do" before them. "Ged is eigin, ged tha," is liable to no objection.—At other times, when the "do" appeared indisputably out of place; the *d* has been dismissed altogether, contrary to the usual mode of pronunciation; as "ge nach 'eil," Acts xvii. 27. 2 Cor. xii. 11. where the common pronunciation requires "ged nach 'eil." So, "ge d' nach duin' an t-aodach, &c." "ge d' nach biodh ann ach an rìgh, &c." *M'Intosh's Gal. Prov.* p. 35, 36. where the *d* is retained even before "nach," because such is the constant way of pronouncing the phrase.

These faulty expressions which, without intending to derogate from the high regard due to such respectable authorities, I have thus freely ventured to point out, seem to have proceeded from mistaking the constituent letters of the conjunction

tion

Gidheadh, *yet, nevertheless.*

Mus an, Mu'n, *before that, lest.*

A chionn gu, *because that.*

Do bhrigh gu, } *by reason that.*

Air son gu,

Air chor as gu, *in manner that, so that.*

Air chor as nach, *so that not.*

A chum as gu, *in order that.*

A chum as nach, *that not.*

Air eagal gu, } *for fear that, lest.*

D' eagal gu,

Ionnas gu, *inasmuch that, so that.*

Mur bhiodh gu, *were it not that.*

Ged tha, Ge ta, *tho' it be, notwithstanding.*

Mar sud agus, *so also.*

Uime sin, *for that, therefore.*

Bheil fhios, 'l fhios, *is there knowledge, is it known? an expression of curiosity, or desire to know.*

Gun fhios, *without knowledge, it being uncertain whether or not, in case not.*

Ma feadh, } *if it be so, if so, then,*

Ma ta,

Os barr, *on top, moreover.*

Tuille eile, *further.*

CHAP.

tion in question. It would appear that *d* was originally a radical letter of the word; that through time it came, like many other consonants, to be aspirated; and by degrees became, in some situations, quiescent. In Irish it is written "giodh." This manner of writing the word is adopted by the translator of Baxter's Call. One of its compounds is always written "gidheadh." In these, the *d* is preserved though in its aspirated state. In Scotland it is still pronounced, in most situations, "ged," without aspirating the *d* at all. These circumstances put together seem to prove that final *d* is a radical constituent letter of this Conjunction.

CHAP. IX. OF INTERJECTIONS.

The syllables or sounds, employed as expressions of various emotions or sensations, are numerous in Gaelic, but for the most part provincial, and arbitrary. Only one or two single vocables, and a few phrases, require to be noticed under this division.

Och! Ochan! alas!

Ochan nan och! *alas & welladay!*

Fire faire! what a pother!

Mo thruaighe! *my misery.*

Mo chreachadh! *my despoiling.*

Mo nàire! *my shame, for shame! fy!*

H-ugad, *at you, take care of yourself, gardez-vous.*



ELEMENTS

ELEMENTS

OF

GALIC GRAMMAR;

PART III;

OF SYNTAX.

SYNTAX treats of the connection of words with each other in a sentence; and teaches the proper method of expressing their connection by the *Collocation* and the *Form* of the words. Galic Syntax may be conveniently enough explained under the common divisions of Concord and Government.

CHAP. I. OF CONCORD.

UNDER Concord is to be considered the agreement of the Article with its Noun; of an Adjective with its Noun; —of a Pronoun with its Antecedent; —of a Verb with its Nominative; —and of one Noun with another.

S

SECT.

SECTION I.

OF THE AGREEMENT OF THE ARTICLE WITH A NOUN.

Collocation.

The Article is always placed before its Noun, and next it, unless when an Adjective intervenes.

Form.

The Article agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case. Final *n* is changed into *m* before a plain Labial; as “*am baile*” *the town*, “*am fear*” *the man*. It is usually cut off before an aspirated Palatal, or Labial, excepting *fh*; as “*a’ chaora*” *the sheep*, “*a’ mhuc*,” *the sow*,” “*a’ choin*,” *of the dog*. In the Dat. Sing. initial *a* is cut off after a Preposition ending a Vowel; as “*do ’n chloich*,” *to the stone*. (z)

A Noun, when immediately preceded by the Article, suffers some changes in its Initial Form. 1. The Aspirated is assumed by a mas. noun in the gen. and dat. singular; by a fem. noun in the nom. and dat. singular. 2. The Articulated form is assumed by a mas. noun in the nom. singular; the nom. and dat. plural; by a fem. noun, in the gen. singular; the nom. and dat. plural. Throughout the other sing. and plur. Cases, all nouns retain their Primary Form.

IN

(z) To avoid, as far as may be, the too frequent use of *a* by itself, perhaps it would be better always to write the article full, “*an*” or “*am*,” and to apply the above rules, about the elision of its letters, only to regulate the pronunciation. Irish books, and our earlier Scottish publications, have the article written almost always full, in situations where, according to the latest mode of Orthography, it is mutilated.

In Nouns beginning with *s* followed by a Vowel or a Liquid, *t* is inserted between the Article and the Noun in all those Cases where an initial Labial or Palatal would have been aspirated. The *t* in that situation becomes entirely quiescent; as “an t-fùil” *the eye*, “an t-faoghail” *of the world*, “leis an t-flait,” *with the rod*.

The following examples show all the varieties that take place in declining a Noun with the Article.

Nouns beginning with a Labial or a Palatal.

		Bard, mas. a Poet.		
	Sing.		Plur.	
N.	am Bard,		na Baird,	
G.	a' Bhaire,		nam Bard,	
D.	a', 'n Bhaire.		na Bardaibh.	

		Cluas. fem. an Bàr.		
	Sing.		Plur.	
N.	a' Chluas,		na Cluasan,	
G.	na Cluaife,		nan Cluas,	
D.	a', 'n Chluais.		na Cluasaibh.	

Nouns beginning with f.

		Fleasgach, m. a Bachelor.		
	Sing.		Plur.	
N.	am Fleasgach,		na Fleasgaich,	
G.	an Fhleasgaich,		nam Fleasgach,	
D.	an, 'n Fhleasgach.		na Fleasgaich.	

		Fòid, f. a Turf.		
	Sing.		Plur.	
N.	an Fhòid,		na Fòidean,	
G.	na Fòide,		nam Fòid,	
D.	an, 'n Fhòid.		na Fòidibh.	

Nouns

Nouns beginning with a Lingual.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	Dorus, m. a Door.	
<i>N.</i>	an Dorus,	na Dorfan,
<i>G.</i>	an Doruis,	nan Dorfa,
<i>D.</i>	an, 'n Dorus.	na Dorfaibh.
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	Teafach, f. a Fever,	
<i>N.</i>	an Teafach,	na Teafaichean,
<i>G.</i>	na Teafaich,	nan Teafach,
<i>D.</i>	an, 'n Teafaich.	na Teafaichibh.

Nouns beginning with s.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	Sloc, mas. a Pit.	
<i>N.</i>	an Sloc,	na Sluic,
<i>G.</i>	an t-Sluic,	nan Sloc,
<i>D.</i>	an, 'n t-Sloc.	na Slocaibh.
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	Sùil, fem. an Eye.	
<i>N.</i>	an t-Sùil,	na Suilean,
<i>G.</i>	na Sùla,	nan Sùl,
<i>D.</i>	an, 'n t-Sùil.	na Suilibh.

Nouns beginning with a Vowel.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
	Iasg, m. a Fish.	
<i>N.</i>	an t-Iasg,	na h-Iasga,
<i>G.</i>	an Eisg,	nan Iasg,
<i>D.</i>	an, 'n Iasg.	na h-Iasgaibh.

Adharc,

Adharc, f. a Horn.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.	an Adharc,	na h-Adhaircean,
G.	na h-Adhairc,	nan Adharc,
D.	an, 'n Adhairc.	na h-Adhaircibh.

The Initial Form of Adjectives immediately preceded by the Article, follows the same rules with the Initial Form of nouns.

SECTION II.

OF THE AGREEMENT OF AN ADJECTIVE WITH A NOUN.

Collocation.

When an Adjective and the Noun which it qualifies are in the same clause or member of a sentence, the Adjective is usually placed after its Noun; as "ceann liath," *a booby head*, "duine ro ghlic," *a very wise man*. If they be in different clauses, or if the one be in the subject, and the other in the predicate of a proposition, this rule does not apply; as "is glic an duine sin," *that is a wise man*, "cha truagh leam do chor," *I do not think your case unfortunate*.

1. Numerals, whether Cardinal or Ordinal, to which add "iomadh," *many*, "gach," *every*, are placed before their Nouns; as "tri lathan," *three days*, "an treas latha," *the third day*; "iomadh duine," *many a man*, "gach eun g' a nead," *every bird to its nest*.—Except such instances as the following; "Righ Tearlach a h-aon," *King Charles the First*, "Righ Seumas a cuig," *King James the Fifth*.

2. The possessive pronouns "mo, do, &c." are always placed before their nouns; as "mo lamb," *my hand*.—The interrogatives "co, cia, &c." are placed before their nouns, with the article intervening; as "cia am fear?" *which man?*

3. Some

3. Some Adjectives of one syllable are usually placed before their Nouns; as “*deadh dhuine*,” a good man, “*droch ghniomh*,” a bad action, “*seann sluagh*,” old people. Such Adjectives, placed before their Nouns, often combine with them, so as to represent one complex idea, rather than two distinct ones; and the adjective and noun, in that situation, may rather be considered as one complex term, than as two distinct words, and written accordingly; as “*oighear*,” a young man, “*ògbhean*,” a young woman, “*garbhchriochan*,” rude regions. (a.)

Form.

1. Though a Galic Adjective possesses a variety of Form, yet its Form is not always determined by the Noun whose signification it modifies. The Form of the Adjective depends on its Noun, when it immediately follows the Noun, or only with the intervention of an intensative Particle, “*ro, gle, &c.*” and when both the Noun and the Adjective are in the Subject, or both in the Predicate, or in the same clause or member of a sentence. In all other situations, the form of the Adjective does in no respect depend

on

(a) So in English, *Grandfather, Highlands, sometimes*; in Latin, *Respublica, Decemviri*; in Italian, *Primavera*; in French, *Bonheur, Malheur, &c.* from being an adjective and a noun, came to be considered as a single complex term, or compound word, and to be written accordingly.

A close analogy may be traced between the Galic and the French in the collocation of the Adjective. In both languages, the Adjective is ordinarily placed after its Noun. If it be placed before its Noun, it is by a kind of poetical inversion; “*dorchadas tiugh*,” *des tenebres epaisses*; by inversion “*tiugh dhorchadas*,” *d’ epaisses tenebres*: “*fear mòr*,” *un homme grand*; by inversion, in a metaphorical sense, “*mòr fhear*,” *un grand homme*.—A Numeral Adjective, in both languages, is placed before its noun; as also “*iomadh*,” *plu-fieurs*; except when joined to a proper name, where the Cardinal is used for the Ordinal; “*Seumas a Ceithir*,” *Jacques Quatre*.

on the Noun ; or, in other words, the Adjective does not agree with the Noun. (b)

To illustrate this rule, let the following examples be attentively considered : “ Is beag orm a’ ghaoth fhuair,” *I dislike the cold wind*; “ is beag orm fuaim na gaoithe fuair” *I dislike the sound of the cold winds*, “is beag orm seasamh anns a’ ghaoith fhuair” *I dislike standing in the cold wind*. In these examples, the Adjective and the Noun are both in the same Clause or Member of a sentence, and therefore they must agree together.—In the following examples the Adjective and the Noun do not necessarily agree together : “ Is fuar a’ ghaoth a tuath,” *cold is the wind from the north* ; “ is tric leis a ghaoith a tuath bhi fuar,” *it is usual for the wind from the north to be cold*. In these examples, the Noun is in the Subject, and the Adjective in the Predicate of the proposition.

The grammatical distinction observable in the following examples is agreeable to the strictest philosophical propriety. “ Rinn mis’ an scian gheur,” *I made the sharp knife*: here the Adjective agrees with the noun, for it modifies the Noun, distinguishing that knife from others. “ Rinn mis’ an scian geur,” *I made the knife sharp*, : here the Adjective

(b) The same seems to be the case in the Cornish language. See *Lbaya’s Arch. Brit.* p. 243. col. 3.

When an Adjective precedes its Noun, it undergoes no change of termination ; so “ thig an Tighearn a nuas le ard iolaich,” *the Lord will descend with a great shout*. 1 Theff. iv. 16. For this reason the Adjective “ mòr” is improperly written with an *i* in the following sentence, “ ta mi ’g innseadh dhuibh deadh sgéil mhòir aoibhneis,” *I tell you good tidings of great joy*. Luke ii. 10. It ought to have been “ mhòr aoibhneis.” In its present form, the rules of Syntax require that it be considered as connected with the preceding Noun “sgéil,” with which it actually agrees ; instead of being connected with the subsequent Noun “ aoibhneis,” to which in expressing the sense of the original it really belongs.

jective does not agree with the Noun, for it modifies not the Noun but the Verb. It does not characterize the *object* on which the operation is performed; but it combines with the Verb in specifying the *nature of the operation* performed. The expression is equivalent to “gheuraich mi an scian” *I sharpened the knife*.—So also “mhothaich mi a’ ghaoth fhuar,” *I felt the cold wind*; but “mhothaich mi a’ ghaoth fuar,” *I felt the wind cold*. In the former of these examples the Adjective modifies the Noun, and agrees with it; in the latter it does not agree with the Noun, for its use is to modify the Verb, or to specify the nature of the sensation felt.—In like manner, “dh’ fhàg iad an obair criochnaichte,” *they left the work finished*; “fhuaradh an òigh sìnte, marbh,” *the maid was found stretched out dead*.—And so of other similar instances.

When an Adjective and Noun are so situated and related, that an agreement takes place between them, then the Adjective agrees with its noun in Gender, Number, and Case. A Noun preceded by the Numeral “da,” *two*, though it be in the Singular Number, [See conclusion of Part II. Chap. I.] takes an Adjective in the Plural; as “da iafg bheaga,” *two small fishes*, John vi. 9.—The Initial Form of the Adjective depends partly on the Gender of the Noun, partly on its Termination, and partly on its being preceded by the Article. An Adjective beginning with a vowel remains always in its Primary Form, when it agrees with its Noun.

The following examples of an Adjective declined along with its Noun, exhibit the varieties in the Initial Form, as well as in the Termination of the Adjective.

MONO-

MONOSYLLABLES.

Fear mòr, mas. *a great man.**Without the Article.**Sing.*

N. Fear mòr,
 G. Fir mhòir,
 D. Fear mòr,
 V. Fhir mhòir.

Plur.

Nir mhòra,
 Fheara mòra,
 Fearaibh mòra,
 Fheara mòra.

With the Article.

N. Am Fear mòr,
 G. An Fhir mhòir,
 D. An Fhear mhòr.

Na Fir mhòra,
 Nam Fear mòra,
 Na Fearaibh mòra.

Slat gheal, fem. *a white rod.**Without the Article.*

N. Slat gheal,
 G. Slaite gile,
 D. Slait ghil,
 V. Shlat gheal.

Slatan geala,
 Shlatan geala,
 Slataibh geala,
 Shlata geala.

With the Article.

N. An t-Slat gheal,
 G. Na Slaite gile,
 D. An t-Slait ghil.

Na Slatan geala,
 Nan Slata geala,
 Na Slataibh geala.

T

POLY-

POLYSYLLABLES.

Oglach dileas, m. *a faithful servant.*

Without the Article.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Oglach dileas,	Oglaich dhileas,
G. Oglaich dhilis,	Oglach dileas,
D. Oglach dileas,	Oglachaibh dileas,
V. Oglaich dhilis.	Oglacha dileas.

With the Article.

N. An t-Oglach dileas,	Na h-Oglaich dhileas,
G. An Oglaich dhilis,	Nan Oglach dileas,
D. An Oglach dhileas.	Na h-Oglachaibh dileas.

Clarfach fhonnmhor, f. *a tuneful harp.*

Without the Article.

N. Clarfach fhonnmhor,	Clarfaichean fonnmhor,
G. Clarfaich fonnmhoir,	Chlarfach fonnmhor,
D. Clarfaich fhonnmhoir,	Clarfaichibh fonnmhor,
V. Chlarfach fhonnmhor.	Chlarfaiche fonnmhor.

With the Article.

N. A' Chlarfach fhonnmhor,	Na Clarfaichean fonnmhor,
G. Na Clarfaich fonnmhoir,	Nan Clarfach fonnmhor,
D. A', 'n Chlarfaich fhonnoir.	Na Clarfaichibh fonnmhor.

An Adjective beginning with a Lingual, and preceded by a Noun terminating in a Lingual, retains its primary Form

Form in all the Singular cases; for the sake, it would seem, of preserving the agreeable sound arising from the coalescence of the two Linguals; as "nighean donn," a *brown maid*, instead of "nighean dhonn;" "a' choin duibh," of the *black dog*, instead of "a' choin dhuibh;" "air a chois deis," on his *right foot*, instead of "air a chois dheis."

II. A Noun preceded by an Adjective assumes the aspirated Form: as "ard bheann," a *high hill*, "cruaidh dheuchainn," a *hard trial*.

1. A Noun preceded by a Numeral is in the primary Form; as "tri meoir," *three fingers*; to which add "iomadh," *many*, "gach," *every*; as "iomadh fear," *many a man*; "gach craobh," *every tree*.—Except "aon," *one*, "da," *two*; as "aon fhear," *one man*, "da chraoibh," *two trees*.

2. A Noun preceded by any of the following Possessive Pronouns, "a" *her*, "ar" *our*, "bhur" *your*, "an" *their*, is in the primary form; as "a mathair," *her mother*, "ar brathair," *our brother*. When the Possessive Pronoun "a" *her*, precedes a Noun or an Adjective beginning with a vowel, *h* is inserted between them; as "a h-athair," *her father*, "a h-aon mhac," *her only son*. The Possessive Pronouns "ar" *our*, "bhur" *your*, usually take *n* between them and the following Noun or Adjective beginning with a vowel; as "ar n-athair" *our father*, "bhur n-aran" *your bread*. Perhaps a distinction ought to be made, by inserting *n* only after "ar," and not after "bhur." (c) This would serve often to distinguish the one word from the other in speaking, where they are ready to be confounded by "bhur" being pronounced "ur."

3.

(c) Thus "bhur inntinn," *your mind*, Acts, xv. 24.

3. A Noun beginning with a Lingual, preceded by an Adjective ending in *n*, is in the primary Form; as “*aom duine*” *one man*, “*seann sluagh*” *old people*.

SECTION III.

OF THE AGREEMENT OF A PRONOUN WITH ITS ANTECEDENT.

The Personal and Possessive Pronouns follow the *Number* of their Antecedents, i. e. of the Nouns which they represent. Those of the 3d Perf. Sing. follow also the *Gender* of their Antecedents; as “*sheas a’ bhean aig a chosaibh, agus thòisich i air am fhuachadh leis a deuraibh, agus thiorraich i iad le gruaig a cinn.*” *The woman stood at his feet, and she began to wet them with her tears, and she wiped them with the hair of her head*, Luke vii. 38. They follow, however, not the *Gender* of the Antecedent, but the *sex* of the creature signified by the Antecedent, in those words in which *Sex* and *Gender* disagree; as “*an gobhlan-gaoithe mar an ceudn’ do sholair nead dh’i fein, the swallow, too, hath provided a nest for herself*, Psal. lxxxiv. 3. “*Gobhlan-gaoithe*,” *a swallow*, is a masc. Noun, as appears by the masc. Article; but as it is the dam that is spoken of, the reference is made by the Personal Pronoun of the fem. gender.—“*Ta gliocas air a fireanachadh leis a cloinn,*” *Wisdom is justified by her children*; Matt. xi. 19. “*Gliocas*” is a masc. noun; but as *Wisdom* is here personified as a female, the regimen of the Possessive Pronoun is adapted to that idea. (*d*) See also Prov. ix. 1—3.

H

(*d*) This, however, does not happen invariably. Where the *Sex*, though specified, is overlooked as of small importance, the Personal or Possessive Pronouns follow the *Gender* of the Antecedent. See 2 Sam. xii. 3.

If the Antecedent be a sentence, or clause of a sentence, the Pronoun is of the 3d Perf. Sing. masculine; as “*dh' ith na bà caola suas na bà reamhra, agus cha n-aithnich-teadh orra e,*” *the lean cattle ate up the fat cattle, and it could not be known by them.*

If the Antecedent be a collective Noun, the Pronoun is of the 3d Perf. Plur. as “*thoir àithne do 'n t-sluagh, d' eagal gu m bris iad asteach,* *charge the people lest they break in.*” Exod. xix. 21.

An Interrogative combined with a Personal Pronoun, asks a question without the intervention of the Substantive verb; as “*co mise?*” *who [am] I?* “*co iad na daoine sin?*” *who [are] those men?* “*cia i a' chend àithne?*” *which [is] the first commandment?* In interrogations of this form, the noun is sometimes preceded by the Personal Pronoun, and sometimes not; as “*co e am fear?*” *who [is] the man?* “*co am fear?*” *what man?* “*Co am fear?*” is evidently an incomplete sentence, like *what man?* in English. The ellipsis may be supplied thus; “*co e am fear a ta thu ciallachadh?*” *who is the man whom you mean?* This example may be abridged into another common interrogation, in which the Interrogative is immediately followed by the Relative; as “*co a ta thu ciallachadh?*” *who [is he] whom you mean?* “*ciod a ta thu faicinn?*” *what [is it] that you see?*

In an interrogative sentence including a Personal Pronoun and a Noun, as “*co e am fear sin?*” if the Noun be restricted in its signification by some other words connected with it, such as the Article, an Adjective, another Noun in the Genitive, or a relative clause; then the Pronoun usually follows the Gender of the Noun, or the Sex of the object signified by the Noun, if the Gender does not correspond to it; as “*co e am fear a theid suas?*” *who is the man that shall ascend?* “*co i am boirionnach sin?*” *who is that woman?* “*cia i a' cheud àithne?*” *which is the first command?*—If the Noun be not so restricted, the Pronoun is
of

of the masculine gender; as “*ciod e uchdmhacachd?*” *what is adoption?* “*ciod e urnuigh?*” *what is prayer?* (e)

(e) I am aware of the singularity of asserting the grammatical propriety of such expressions as “*ciod e Uchdmhacachd? ciod e Urnuigh?*” as the nouns “*uchdmhacachd, urnuigh*” are known to be of the feminine Gender; and as this assertion stands opposed to the respectable authority of the Editor of the Assembly’s Catechism in Galic, Edin. 1792, where we read, “*Ciod i urnuigh? &c.*” The following defence of it is offered to the attentive reader.

In every question, the words which convey the interrogation must refer to some higher genus or species than the words which express the subject of the query. It is in the choice of the speaker to make that reference to any genus or species he pleases. If I ask “*Who was Alexander?*” the Interrogative *who* refers to species *man*, of which *Alexander*, the subject of the query, is understood to have been an individual. The question is equivalent to “*What man was Alexander?*”—If I ask “*What is Man?*” the Interrogative *what* refers to the genus of Existence or Being, of which *Man* is considered as a subordinate genus or species. The question is the same with “*What Being is Man?*”—I may also ask “*What was Alexander?*” Here the Interrogative *what* refers to some genus or species, of which *Alexander* is conceived to have been an individual, tho’ the particular genus, intended by the querist is left to be gathered from the tenor of the preceding discourse. It would be improper however to say “*Who is Man?*” as the Interrogative refers to no higher genus than that expressed by the word *Man*. It is the same as if one should ask “*What man is Man?*”

In the question “*What is Prayer?*” the object of the querist is to learn the meaning of the term *Prayer*. The Interrogative *what* refers to the genus of Existence, as in the question “*What is Man?*” not to the word *Prayer*, which is the subject of the query. It is equivalent to “*What is [that thing which is named] Prayer?* In those languages where a variety of gender is prevalent, this reference of the Interrogative is more conspicuously marked. A Latin writer would say “*Quid est Oratio?*”^{*} A Frenchman, “*Qu’ est-ce que*

^{*} See a short Latin Catechism at the end of Mr Riddiman’s Latin Rudiments, where many similar expressions occur; as “*Quid est fides? Quid est Lex? Quid est Baptismus? Quid Sacramenta? &c.*

SECTION IV.

OF THE AGREEMENT OF A VERB WITH ITS NOMINATIVE.

As the verb has no variation of *form* corresponding to the Person or Number of its Nominative, the connection between a Verb and its Nominative can be marked only by its *collocation*. Little variety therefore is allowed in this respect.

que la Priere ?” These questions, in a complete form, would run thus ; “*Quid est [id quod dicitur] Oratio ?*” “*Qu’ est-ce que [l’on appelle] la Priere ?*” On the same principle, and in the same sense, a Galic writer must say, “*Ciod e urnuigh ?*” the Interrogative “*Ciod e*” referring not to “*urnuigh*” but to some higher genus. The expression, when completed, is “*Ciod e [sin de ’n goirear] urnuigh ?*”

Is there then no case in which the Interrogative may follow the gender of the subject ?—If the subject of the query be expressed, as it often is, by a *general term, limited in its signification* by a noun, adjective, relative clause, &c. ; the reference of the Interrogative is often, though not always nor necessarily, made to *that term* in its general acceptation, and consequently must follow the gender of that term. Suppose the question to be “*What is the Lord’s Prayer ?*” Here the subject of the query is not *Prayer*, but an individual of that species, denoted by the term *prayer* limited in its signification by another noun. The Interrogative *what* may refer, as in the former examples, to the genus of Existence ; or it may refer to the species *Prayer*, of which the subject of the query is an individual. That is, I may be understood to ask either “*What is that thing which is called the Lord’s Prayer ?*” or “*What is that prayer which is called the Lord’s Prayer ?*”. A Latin writer would say, in the former sense, “*Quid est Oratio Dominica ?*” in the latter sense, “*Quaenam est Oratio Dominica ?*” The former of these expressions is resolvable into “*Quid est [id quod dicitur] Oratio Dominica ?*” the latter into “*Quaenam [oratio] est Oratio Dominica ?*”—The same diversity of expression would be used in French ; “*Qu’ est-ce que l’Oraison Dominicale ?*” and “*Quelle est l’Oraison Dominicale ?*” the former resolvable into “*Qu’ est-ce que [l’on appelle] l’Oraison Dominicale ?*” the latter

* So Ruddiman, “*Quid est Sacra Coena ?*”

respect. The Nominative, whether Noun or Pronoun, is ordinarily placed after the Verb; as “ta mi” *I am*, “ru-gadh duine-cloinne” *a man-child is born.* (f) The Article or

latter into “Quelle oraison est l’Oraison Dominicale?—So also in Galic, “Ciod e Urnuigh an Tighearna?” equivalent to “Ciod e [fin de’n goirear] Urnuigh an Tighearna?” or, which will occur oftener, “Ciod i Urnuigh an Tighearna?” equivalent to “Ciod i [an urnuigh fin de’n goirear] Urnuigh an Tighearna?”

(f) The same arrangement obtains pretty uniformly in Hebrew, and seems the natural and ordinary collocation of the Verb and its Noun in that language. When the Noun in Hebrew is placed before the Verb, it will generally be found that the Noun does not immediately connect with the Verb as the Nominative to it, but rather stands in an absolute state; and that it is brought forward in that state, by itself, to excite attention, and denotes some kind of emphasis, or opposition to another Noun. Take the following examples for illustration. Gen. i. 1, 2. “In the beginning God created [ברא אלהים in the natural order] the Heaven and the Earth.” וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים; not “and the Earth was, &c. but “and with respect to the Earth, it was without form, &c.” Thus expressed in Galic; “agus an talamb, bha e gun dealbh &c.—Gen. xviii. 33. “And the Lord went his way [וַיֵּלֶךְ יְהוָה in the natural order] as soon as he had left communing with Abraham; וַיֵּלֶךְ אֱבְרָהָם. not simply “and Abraham returned, &c.” but “and Abraham—he too returned to his place.” In Galic, “agus Abraham, phill e san g’ a site fein.” See also Num. xxiv. 25.—Gen. iii. 12. “And the man said, the woman whom thou gavest to be with me, and I did eat.”—Gen. iii. 13. “And the woman said, וַיִּבְרָא דְשֵׁי אֲנִי not merely “the Serpent beguiled me,” but “the Serpent was the cause; it beguiled me and I did eat.”—Exod. xiv. 14. “Jehovah—he will fight for you; but as for you, ye shall hold your peace.” Without multiplying examples, I shall only observe, that it must be difficult for the English reader to conceive that the Noun denoting the subject of a proposition, when placed after its Verb, should be in the natural order; and when placed before its Verb should be in an inverted order of the words. To a person well acquainted with the Galic, this idiom is familiar;

an Adjective, is frequently placed between the Verb and its Nominative; as “thainig an uair” *the hour is come*; aithrífear iomadh droch fgeul” *many an evil tale will be told*. Sometimes, but more rarely, circumstances are expressed between the Verb and its Nominative; as “rugadh dhuinne, an diugh, ann am baile Dháibhi, an Slanúighear,” *there is born to us, this day, in David’s town, the Saviour*. The word denoting the object of the verbal action, can never, even in poetry, be placed between the Verb and its Nominative, without altering the sense. Hence the arrangement in the following passages is incorrect. “Ghabh domblas agus fiongeur iad” *they took gall and vinegar*. Buchan. Gal. Poems. Edin. 1767. p. 14. The collocation should have been “ghabh iad domblas, &c.” “Do chual e ’n cruinne-cé” *the world heard it*. id. p. 15. ought to have been “do chual an cruinne-cé e.” So also “do ghabh truaighe Iosa dhoibh” *Jesus took pity on them*: Matt. xx. 34. Irish ver. It ought to have been “do ghabh Iosa truaighe, &c.”

The Relatives “a,” *who*, “riach,” *who not*, are always put before the verb; as, “am fear a thuit,” *the man who fell*; “am fear nach dean beud,” *the man who will not commit a fault*.

In poetry, or poetical style, where inversion is allowed; the Nominative is sometimes placed before the Verb; as “doimhneachd na talmhain ta ’n a laimh,” *in his hand is the depth of the earth*, Psal. xcvi. 4.

“Oigh cha tig le clár ’n an comhail,”

No virgin with harp will come to meet them.

Smith’s Ant. Gal. Poems, p. 285.

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“Gach

miliar; and therefore it is the easier for him to apprehend the effect of such an arrangement in any other language. For want of attending to this peculiarity in the structure of the Hebrew, much of that force and emphasis, which in other languages

“ Gach doire, gach coire, ’s gach eas,
Bheir a’ m’ chuimhne cneas mo Ghraidh.”

Each grove, each dell, and each water-fall, will bring to my remembrance the form of my love. id. p. 30. This inversion is never admitted into plain discourse or unimpassioned narrative.

In those Persons of the Verb in which the terminations supply the place of the Personal Pronouns, no Nominative is expressed along with the Verb. In all the other Persons of the Verb, a Noun or a Pronoun is commonly expressed as its Nominative. In sentences of a poetical structure, the Nominative is sometimes, though rarely, omitted; as “am fear nach gabh ’nuair gheibh, cha ’n fhaigh ’nuair ’s aill,” *the man who will not take when [he] can get, will not get when [he] wishes.*

“ A Gharna, cuim’ a sheas? a Ghuill, cuim’ a thuit?
Garno, *why stoodst?* Gaul, *why didst fall?*

Smith’s Ant. Gal. Poems, p. 153.

The Infinitive often takes before it the Nominative of the Agent; in which case the Preposition “do” is either expressed or understood before the Infinitive; as “feuch, cia meud a’ mhaith, braithre do bhi ’n an comhnuidh ann fith!” *behold, how great a good it is, that brethren dwell in peace!* Pfal. cxxxiii. 1. “Is e mi dh’ fhanuinn ’s an fheoil, a ’s feumaile dhuibhse,” *my abiding in the flesh is more needful for you,* Phil. i. 24. The Preposition “do,” being softened as usual into “a,” readily disappears after a Vowel; as “air son mi bhi aris a làthair maile ribh,” *by my being again present with you,* Phil. i. 26. (g)

SECT.

languages would be expressed by various particles, but in Hebrew depend on the collocation alone, must pass unobserved and unfelt.

(g) This construction resembles that of the Latin Infinitive preceded by the Accusative of the Agent.

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SECTION V.

OF THE AGREEMENT OF ONE NOUN WITH ANOTHER.

When in the same sentence, two or more Nouns, applied as names to the same object, stand in the same grammatical relation to other words; it should naturally be expected that their Form, in so far as it depends on that relation, should be the same; in other words, that Nouns denoting the same object, and related alike to the governing word, should agree in Case. This accordingly happens in Greek and Latin. In Galic, where a variety of form gives room for the application of the same rule, it has been followed in some instances; as “Doncha mac Chailain mhic Dhonuil,” *Duncan the son of Colin the son of Donald*; where the words “Chailain” and “mhic,” denoting the same person, and being alike related to the preceding Noun “mac,” are on that account both in the same Case. It must be acknowledged, however, that this rule, obvious and natural as it is, has not been uniformly observed by the speakers of Galic. For example; instead of “mac Joseph an t-faoir,” *the son of Joseph the carpenter*, many would more readily say “mac Joseph an faoir:” instead of “thuit e le laimh Ofsair an laoch chruadalaic,” *he fell by the hand of Oscar the bold-hero*, it would rather be said “thuit e le laimh Ofsair an laoch cruadalach.” The latter of these two modes of expression may perhaps be defended on the ground of its being elliptical; and the ellipsis may be supplied thus; “mac Joseph [is e sin] an faoir;” — “laimh Ofsair [neach is e] an laoch cruadalach.” Still it must be allowed, in favour of the rule in question, that

———— Mene desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?

Æneid. I. 28.

that the observance of it serves to mark the relation of the Nouns to each other, which would otherwise remain, in many instances, doubtful. Thus in one of the foregoing examples, if we should reject the rule, and write "mac Joseiph an faor;" it would be impossible to know, from the form of the words, whether Joseph or his son were the carpenter.

The translators of the Scriptures into Galic, induced probably by the reasonableness and utility of the rule under consideration, by the example of the most polished Tongues, and by the usage of the Galic itself in some phrases, have uniformly adhered to this rule when the leading Noun was in the Genitive; as "do mhacaibh Bharfillai a' Ghileadaich" 1 Kings ii. 7. "righ-chathair Dhaibhi athar" 1 Kings ii. 12. "do thobh Bheniamin am brathar" Judg. xxi. 6. "ag gabhail nan clar chloiche, eadhon chlar a' cho-cheangail." Deut. ix. 9. The rule seems to have been wholly disregarded when the leading Noun was in the Dative. See 1 Kings i. 25. Ruth iv. 5.

CHAP. II. OF GOVERNMENT.

UNDER this head is to be explained the Government of Nouns, of Adjectives, of Verbs, of Prepositions, and of Conjunctions.

SECTION I:

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

One Noun governs another in the Genitive. The Noun governed is always placed after that which governs it; as "ceann tìghe" *the head of a house or family*; "solus na gréine" *light of the sun*; "bainne ghabhar" *milk of goats*.
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The Infinitives of Transitive Verbs, being themselves Nouns, (See Part I. Chap. V. p. 93.) govern in like manner the Genitive of their object; as “ag cur sll” *sowing seed*, “a dh’ fhaicinn an t-sluaigh” *to see the people*, “iar leughadh an t-foisgeil” *after reading the gospel.*” (b)

Altho’ no good reason appears why this rule, which is common to the Galic with many other languages, should ever be set aside; yet it has been set aside in speaking, and sometimes in writing Galic.

1. When the Noun governed does in its turn govern another Noun in the Genitive, the former is often put in the Nominative instead of the Genitive case. The following instances of this anomaly occur in the Galic Scriptures: “guth briathran an t-sluaigh” instead of “bhriathran” *the voice of the words of the people.* Deut. v. 28. “do mheas craobhan a’ gharaidh” instead of “chraobhan” *of the fruit of the trees of the garden,* Gen. iii. 2. “ag itheadh tighean bhantrach” for “thighean,” *devouring widow’s houses,* Matt. xxiii. 14. “ag nochdadh obair an lagha” for “oibre,” *showing the work of the law,* Rom. ii. 15. “ag cuimhneachadh gun sgur obair bhur creidimh, agus faothair bhur graidh,” for “oibre, faoithreach” *remembering without ceasing your work of faith, and labour of love,* 1 Theff. i. 3. “trid fuil is fearta Chríost,” *thro’ the blood and merits of Christ,* Gal. Paraph. 1787. p. 381. for “trid fola Chríost,” as in Eph. ii. 13. (i) For the most part however, the general rule

(b) So in English, the Infinitive of a Transitive Verb is sometimes used instead of the Present Participle, and followed by the Preposition *of*; as, “the woman was there gathering of sticks,” 1 Kings xvii. 10.

————— some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin.

Parad. Lost.

(i) On the same principle it is, that in some compound words, composed of two Nouns whereof the former governs the

rule, even in these circumstances, is followed; as “*guth sola do bhrathar*” *the voice of thy brother's blood*, Gen. iv. 10. “*abhainn duthcha cloinne a shluaigh*,” *the river of the land of the children of his people*, Num. xxii. 5. “*a nighcadh chos sheirbhífeach mo thighearna*,” *to wash the feet of the servants of my lord*, 1 Sam. xxv. 41.

2. Such expressions as the following seem to be exceptions to the rule; “*dithis mac*,” 2 Sam. xv. 27, 36. “*ceathrar mac*,” 1 Chron. xxi. 20. “*leanabaibh mac*,” Matt. ii. 16.—In the following similar instances, the rule is observed; “*dithis mhac*,” Gen. xii. 50. “*dithis fhear*,” 2 Sam. xii. 1. “*ceathrar fhear*,” Acts xxi. 23. “*ceathrar mbaighdioma*,” Acts xxi. 9.

The same anomaly takes place in the regimen of the Infinitive, as in that of other Nouns: Though an Infinitive be in that grammatical relation to a preceding Noun which would require its being put in the Genitive; yet when itself also governs another noun in the Genitive, it often retains the form of the Nominative. The Infinitives “*naomhachadh, gnathachadh, briseadh*,” admit of a regular Genitive, “*naomhachaidh, gnathachaidh, brisidh*.” In the following examples, these Infinitives, because they govern a subsequent noun in the Genitive, are themselves in the Nominative, though their relation to the preceding word naturally requires their being put in the Genitive Case. “*Tha an treas àithne a' toirmeasg mi-naomhachadh no mi-ghnathachadh ni sam bith, &c.*” *the third Commandment forbids the profaning or the abusing of any thing, &c.* Affem. Cat. Gal. Edin. 1792. Answer to Q. 55. “*Geòd fheud luchd-briseadh na h-aithne fo dol as,*
•
&c.

the latter in the Genitive, the former Noun is seldom itself put in the Genitive case. Thus “*ainm bean-na-bainse*” *the bride's name*; it would sound extremely harsh to say “*ainm na-na-bainse*.” “*Clach ceann-an-teine*,” not “*clach cian-an-teine*,” the stone which supports a hearth fire.

&c." id. Q. 56. *though the transgressors of this commandment may escape, &c.* "Cuis crathadh cinn is casadh béil," P^{sal.} xxii. 7. as it is in the older editions of the Galic P^{salms.} "An deigh leughadh an lagha," *after the reading of the Law,* Acts xiii. 15. (k)

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(k) These examples suggest, and seem to authorise a special use of this idiom of Galic Syntax, which, if uniformly observed, might contribute much to the perspicuity and precision of many common expressions. When a compound term occurs, made up of a Noun and an Infinitive governed by that Noun; it often happens that this term itself governs another Noun in the Genitive. Let the two parts of the compound term be viewed separately. If it appear that the subsequent Noun is governed by the former part of the compound word, then the latter part should remain regularly in the Genitive Case. But if the subsequent Noun be governed by the latter part of the compound word; then, agreeably to the construction exemplified in the above passages, that latter part, which is here supposed to be an Infinitive, should fall back into the Nominative Case. Thus "tigh-coimhid an Righ," *the King's store-house,* where the Noun "Righ" is governed by "tigh," the former term of the compound word; but "tigh-coimhead an ionmhais," John viii. 20. *the house for keeping the treasure,* where "ionmhais" is governed by "coimhead," which is therefore put in the Nominative instead of the Genitive. So "luchd-coimhid," Matt. xxviii. 4. when no other Noun is governed; but "fear-coimhead a' phriosuin," Acts xvi. 27, 36. where the last Noun is governed in the Genitive by "coimhead," which is therefore put in the Nominative. So also "fear-coimhid." P^{sal.} cxxi. 3. but "fear-coimhead Israeil," P^{sal.} cxxi. 4. Edin. 1799. "Tigh-bearraidh nam buachaillean," *the shearing house belonging to the shepherds,* 2 Kings x. 12. but "tigh-bearradh nan caorach," *the house for shearing the sheep.* "Luchd-brathaidh an Righ," *the King's spies;* but "luchd-brathadh an Righ," *the betrayers of the King.* "Luchd-mortaigh Heroid," *assassins employed by Herod;* but "luchd-mortadh Eoin," *the murderers of John.*

I am aware that this distinction has been little regarded by the

The Infinitive is not put in the Genitive, when preceded by a Possessive Pronoun, because it is in the same limited state as if it governed a noun in the Genitive Case; as "a chum am marbhadh 's na beanntaibh," *to kill them in the mountains*, Exod. xxxii. not "marbhaidh," which is the Case regularly governed by "chum." "Co tha 'g iarraidh do mharbhadh?" John vii. 20, not "do mharbhaidh." (l)

When one Noun governs another in the Genitive, the Article is never joined to both, even though each be limited in its signification; as "mac an rìgh," *the son of the king*, not "am mac an rìgh;" "taobh deas a' bhaile," *the south side of the town*, not "an taobh deas a' bhaile." (m) For the most part, the Article is thus joined to the latter noun. Sometimes it is joined to the former noun; as "an ceann tìghe," *the head of the family*, "an ceann iuil," *the pilot*; but in such instances the two nouns figure as one complex term, like *paterfamilias*, rather than as two terms. The following examples, in which the Article is joined to both nouns, seem to be totally repugnant to the Galic idiom: "cuimhneachadh nan cùig aran nan cùig mìle," Mat. xvi. 9. "nan seachd aran nan ceithir mìle," Matt. xvi. 10. (n)

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the Translators of the Scriptures. It appeared, however, worthy of being suggested, on account of its evident utility in point of precision; and because it is supported by the genius and practice of the Galic language.

(l) For this reason, there seems to be an impropriety in writing "chum a lòsgaidh," 1 Cor. xiii. 3. instead of "chum a lòsgadh."

(m) The same peculiarity in the use of the Article takes place in Hebrew, and constitutes a striking point of analogy in the structure of the two languages. See *Buxt. Thes. Gram. Heb. Lib. II. Cap. V.*

(n) This solecism is found in the Irish as well as in the Scottish

A Possessive Pronoun joined to the Noun governed excludes, in like manner, the Article from the noun governing; as “ barr-iall a bhròige;” *the latchet of his shoe*, not “ am barr-iall a bhròige;” “ obair bhur lamh,” *the work of your hands*, not “ an obair bhur lamh.”

The Noun governed is sometimes in the Primary, sometimes in the Aspirated Form.

Proper Names of the Masculine Gender are in the Aspirated Form; as “ bràthair Dhonuill,” *Donald's brother*; “ uaigh Choluim,” *Columba's grave*. Except when a final and an initial Lingual meet; as “ clann Donuill,” *Donald's descendants*; “ beinn Deirg,” *Dargo's hill*.

When both Nouns are Appellatives, and no word intervenes between them; the initial Form of the latter noun follows, for the most part, that of an Adjective agreeing with the former noun.

S E C T I O N II.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of fulness govern the Genitive; as “ làn ua-mhaion,” *full of dread*, Acts ix. 6. “ buidheach beidh,” *satisfied with meat*.

The first Comparative takes the Particle “ na,” *than*,
 X before

Scottish Gaelic Translation. The Manks translation has avoided it. In the Irish Version and in the Scottish Gaelic Version of 1767, a similar instance occurs in Acts ii. 20. “ an la mòr agus oirdheirc sin an Tighearna.” In the Scottish Edition of 1796, the requisite correction is made by omitting the first Article. It is omitted likewise in the Manks N. T. On the other hand, the Article, which had been rightly left out in the Edition of 1767, is improperly introduced in the Edition of 1796, in 1 Cor. xi. 27. “ an cupan so an Tighearna.” Both the Irish and the Manks Versions have avoided this inaccuracy, in the passage last quoted.

before the following Noun; as “b’ fhaide gach mios na bliadhna,” *each month seemed longer than a year.* Smith’s Anc. Poems, p. 9.

The second Comparative is construed thus; “is fearrd mi fo,” *I am the better for this*; “bu mhísd’ e am buille sin,” *he was the worse for that blow*; “cha truímid a’ chol-uinn a ciall,” *the body is not the heavier for its understanding.*

Superlatives are followed by the Preposition “de” *of*; as “am fear a’s àirde de ’n triuir,” *the man who is tallest of the three, the tallest man of the three.*

S E C T I O N III.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

A Transitive Verb governs its object in the Nominative Case; as “mharbh iad an Rígh,” *they killed the King*, “na buail mi,” *do not strike me.* The object is commonly placed after the Verb; but never between the Verb and its Nominative. [See Part III. Sect. IV.] Sometimes the object is placed, by way of emphasis, before the Verb; as “mise chuir e ris ann am àite, agus efan chroch e,” *me he put again in my place, and him he hanged.* Gen. xli. 13. “An teach agus a mharcach thilg e ’s an fhairge,” *the horse and his rider hath he cast into the sea.* Exod. xv. 1.

Many Transitive Verbs require a Preposition before their object; as “iarr air Donull,” *desire Donald*; “labhair ri Donull,” *speak to Donald*; “leig le Donull,” *let Donald alone*; “beannuich do Dhonull,” *salute Donald*; “fiosraich de Dhonull,” *enquire of Donald.*

“Bu,” *was*, requires the following initial Consonant to be aspirated; as “bu mhaith dhuit,” *it was good for you*; “bu chruaidh an gnothuch,” *it was a hard case*; except initial *d* and *t* which are not aspirated; as “bu dual duit,” *it was natural for you*, “bu trom an eallach,” *the burdets*

burden was heavy; " bu gheart a lo, 's bu dubh á sgeul," short was her course, and sad was her story. Smith's Anc. Poems.

SECTION IV.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ADVERBS.

The collocation of Adverbs is for the most part arbitrary.

The Adverbs " ro, gle," *very*, are placed before the Adjectives they modify, and require the following initial Consonant to be aspirated; as " ro bheag," *very little*, " gle gheal," *very white*.

The Negative " cha " or " cho " *not*, when followed by a word beginning with a Labial or a Palatal, requires the initial Consonant to be aspirated; as " cha mhòr e," *it is not great*; " cha bhual mi," *I will not strike*; " cha chuala mi," *I did not hear*; but an initial Lingual remains un-aspirated; as " cha dean mi," *I will not do*, " cha tog e," *he will not raise*, " cha soirbhich iad," *they will not prosper*. N is often inserted between " cha " and an initial Vowel or a quiescent Consonant; as " cha n-e," *it is not*, " cha n-éigin," *it is not necessary*, " cha n-fhaca mi," *I saw not*.

The Negative " ni " requires *h* before an initial Vowel; as " ni h-iad," *they are not*, " ni h-cudar," *it may not*.

SECTION V.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

The Proper Prepositions " aig, air, &c." govern the Dative; as " aig mo chois," *at my foot*, " air mo laimh," *on my hand*. They are always placed before the word they govern. The following Prepositions require the Noun governed

governed to be put in the Aspirated Form, viz. “de, do, fuidh, fo, fa, gun, mar, mu, o, tre.” “Air” sometimes governs the Noun in the Aspirated Form; as “air bharr-aibh fgiath na gaoithe,” *on the extremities of the wings of the wind*, Pfal. xviii. 10.—“Gun” governs either the Nominative or Dative, as “gun chrioch,” *without end*, “gun chéill,” *without understanding*. Pfal. xxxii. 9.—“Mar,” and “gus” or “gu,” when prefixed to a Noun without the Article, usually govern the Dative case; as “mar nighin,” *as a daughter*, 2 Sam. xii. 13. “mar amhainn mhòir,” *like a great River*. Pfal. cv. 41. “gu crìch mo shaoghail fein,” *to the end of my life-time*. Pfal. cxix. 33. xlvi. 10. But if the Article be joined to the Noun, it is governed in the Nominative; as “mar a’ ghrian,” *like the sun*. Pfal. lxxxix. 36, 37. “gus an sruth,” *to the stream*. Deu. iii. 16. “gus a’ chrioch,” *to the end*. Heb. iii. 6. 14.—“Eadar” governs the Nom. as “eadar a chraobh agus a’ chlach,” *between the tree and the stone*. “Eadar,” when signifying *between*, requires the Primary Form; as “eadar maighstir agus muintirneach,” *between a master and a servant*: when it signifies *both*, it requires the Aspirated Form; as “eadar shean agus òg,” *both old and young*; “eadar fheara agus mhnai,” *both men and women*. Acts viii. 12.

The Prepositions “as, gus, leis, ris,” are used before the Monosyllables “an, am, a’.” The corresponding Prepositions “a, gu, le, ri,” often take an *h* before an initial Vowel; as “a h-Eirin,” *out of Ireland*; “gu h-ealamh,” *readily*; “le h-eagal,” *with fear*.

The Improper Prepositions govern the following Noun in the Genitive; as “air feadh na tíre,” *throughout the land*; “an aghaidh an t-sluaigh,” *against the people*; “ré na h-àine,” *during the time*. It is manifest that this Genitive is governed by the Noun “feadh, aghaidh, ré, &c.,” which

which is always included in the Preposition. See Part II. Chap. VII.

Prepositions are often prefixed to a Clause of a sentence; and then they have no regimen; as “gus aca bord a ghiulan,” *to carry the table*; Exod. xxv. 27. “luath chum fuil a dhortadh,” *swift to shed blood*: Rom. iii. 15. Edit. 1767. “an deigh an obair a chriochnachadh,” *after finishing the work*.

SECTION VI.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions “agus,” *and*, “no,” *or*, couple the same Cases of Nouns; as “air feadh chreagan agus choilltean,” *through rocks and woods*; “ag reubadh nam bruach ’s nan crann,” *tearing the banks and the trees*. When two or more Nouns, coupled by a Conjunction, are governed in the Dative by a Preposition, it is usual to repeat the Preposition before each Noun; as “air fad agus air leud,” *in length and in breadth*; “’n an cridhe ’n an cainte, agus ’n am beus,” *in their heart, in their speech, and in their behaviour*.

The Conjunctions “mur” *if not*, “gu, gur” *that*, are always joined to the Negative Mood; as “mur ’eil mi” *if I be not*; “gu robh e” *that he was*. *M* or *n* is often inserted, *euphoniae causa*, between “gu” and an initial Consonant; viz *m* before a Labial, *n* before a Palatal or a Lingual; as “gu-m faca tu” *that you saw*; “gu-n dubhairt iad” *that they said* (*n*).

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(*n*) The inserted *m* or *n* is generally written with an apostrophe before it, thus “gu’*m*, gu’*n*.” This would indicate that some vowel is here suppressed in writing. But if no vowel ever stood in the place of this apostrophe, which seems to be the fact, the apostrophe itself has been needlessly and improperly introduced.

The Conjunctions "ma" *if*, "o, o'n" *because, since*, are joined to the Pres. and Pret. Affirmative, and Fut. Subjunctive; as "ma ta e" *if he be*, "o'n tha e" *since he is*; "ma bhuail e" *if he struck*; "o'n bhuail e" *because he struck*; "ma bhuaileas tu" *if you strike*; "o bhitheas finn" *since we shall be*.

"Nam, nan" *if*, is joined only to the Pret. Subjunctive. The initial Consonant of the Verb loses its aspiration after this Conjunction; as "nam bithinn" *if I were*; "nan tuiteadh a' chraobh" *if the tree should fall*.

"Ged" *altho'*, is used before the Present and Preterite Affirmative, the Fut. Negative, and the Preterite Subjunctive; as "ged tha e" *tho' he be*; "ged bha mi" *tho' I was*; "ge do bhuail thu mi" *tho' you struck me*; "ged bhuail thu mi" *tho' you strike me*; "ged bheireadh e dhomh" *tho' he should give me*. (o)

(o) I much doubt the propriety of joining the Conjunction "ged" to the Fut. Affirm. as "ge do gheibh na h-uile dhaoine oilbheum," *though all men shall be offended*. Matt. xxvi. 33. It should rather have been "ged f'nsigh na h-uile dhaoine, &c." The Fut. Subj. seems to be equally improper; as "ge do ghlaodhas iad rium," *though they shall cry to me*; Jer. xi. 21. Rather "ged ghlaodh iad rium," as in Hosea xi. 7. So also "ged eirich dragh, 's ged bhagair bàs," *though trouble shall arise, and though death shall threaten*. Gal. Paraph. xlvii. 7. Edin. 1787. See Part II. Chap VIII. Note (y.)

ELEMENTS

OF

GALIC GRAMMAR.

PART IV:

OF DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION,

CHAP. I. OF DERIVATION,

THE Parts of Speech which are formed by derivation from other words are Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs. These are chiefly derived from Nouns and Adjectives, and a few from Verbs.

I. NOUNS.

Derivative Nouns may be classed as follows, according to the varieties of their termination.

1. Abstract

1. Abstract Nouns in *as*, formed from Adjectives or Nouns; as, from "ceart" *just*, "ceartas" *justice*; from "diomhan" *idle, vain*, "diomhanas" *idleness, vanity*; from "caraid" *a friend*, "cairdeas" contracted for "caraideas" *friendship*; from "namhaid" *an enemy*, "naimhdeas" contracted for "namhaideas" *enmity*.

2. Abstract Nouns in *achd* formed from Adjectives, and sometimes tho' more rarely, from Verbs and Nouns; as, from "naomh" *holy*, "naomhachd" *holiness*; from "domhain" *deep*, "doimhneachd" contracted for "domhaineachd" *depth*; from "righ" *a king* "rioghachd" *a kingdom*; "coimhid" *to keep*, "coimheadachd" *keeping*; "clachair" *a mason*, "clachaireachd" *mason-work*; "gobhain" *a smith*, "goibhneachd" contracted for "gobhaineachd," *iron-work*, or rather *the trade or occupation of a smith*.

3. Abstract Nouns formed from the genitive of Adjectives, by adding *e*; as, from "dall" gen. "doill" *blind*, "doille" *blindness*; from "geal" gen. "gil" *white*, "gile" *whiteness*: from "leasg" gen. "leifg" *lazy*, "leifge" *laziness*; "truagh" gen. "truaigh" *unhappy*, "truaighe" *misery*; "uafal" gen. "uafail" *noble*, "uafaile" contr. "uaifile" or by metath. "uaifse" *nobility*.

4. Nouns in *air* or *oir*, *ach*, *iche*, derived, most of them, from nouns, and signifying persons or agents; as, "pìob-air" *a player on the pipe*, from "pìob" *a pipe*; "clarsair" *a player on the harp*, from "clarsach" *a harp*; "cealgair" or "cealgoir" *a deceiver*, from "cealg" *deceit*; "sealgair" or "sealgoir" *a huntsman*, from "sealg" *hunting*; "marcach" *a rider*, from "marc" *a horse*; "athach" *a man of terror, a gigantic figure*, from "atha" *fear*; "oibriche" *a workman*, from "obair" *work*; "sgeulaiche" *a reciter of tales*, from "sgeul" *a tale*; "ceannaiche" *a merchant*, from "ceannaich" *to buy*. (o)

5. Dimini-

(o) The terminations *air*, *oir*, seem from their signification
as

5. Diminutives in *an*, and in *ag* or *og*, formed from Nouns or Adjectives; as “lochan” a *small lake*, from “loch” a *lake*; from “braid” *thief*, “bradag” a *thievish girl*; from “ciar” *dark-coloured*, “ciarag” a *little dark-coloured creature*.—These Diminutives are often formed from the Genitive of their Primitives; as from “feur” gen. “feoir” *grass*, “feoirnean” a *pile of grass*; “moll,” gen. “muill” *chaff*, “muilleán” a *particle of chaff*; “folt,” gen. “fuilteán” *hair*, “fuilteán” a *single hair*; “clag,” gen. “cluig” a *bell*, “cluigean” a *little bell*; “gual,” gen. “guail” *coal*, “guailnean” a *cinder*.

Some Nouns are formed in *an*, which are not Diminutives; as from “lùb” *to bend*, “lùban” a *bow*; from “buail” *to beat, thresh*, “buailteán” a *beater, or thresher*, applied to that part of the flail which threshes out the grain.

6. Collective Nouns in *ridh* or *ri*, derived from Nouns or Adjectives; as from “òg” *young*, “òigrìdh” *youth*; in the collective sense of the word; from “mac” a *son*, “macruìdh” *sons, young men*, Psal. cxliv. 12. cxlviii. 12. (p) from “laoch” a *hero*, “laochruìdh” *men of valour*. Psal. xxix. 1. Macfarlane’s Paraph. vi. 15. from “ceol” *music*, “ceolraìdh” *the muses*. A. Macdonald’s Songs, p. 7. from “cos” *the foot*, “coisrìdh” *infantry, a party on foot*. M’Intyre’s Songs, Edin. 1768. p. 110. from “gas” a *lad*,
Y
“gafradh”

as well as form, to be nothing else than “fear” *man*, in its aspirated form “fhear.” From these terminations are derived the Latin terminations *or*, “orator, doctor, &c.” *arius*, “sacarius, effedarius, &c.” the French *eur*, “vengeur, createur, &c.” *aire*, “commisnaire, notaire, &c.” *ier*, “chevalier, charretier, &c.” the English *er*, “maker, lover, &c.” *ary*, “prebendary, antiquary, &c.” *eer*, “volunteer, &c.”

(p) “Timcheal na macraìdhe,” *beside the young men*, Lhuyd O’Brien. voc. “timcheal.” This passage proves “macraìdh” to be a singular Noun of the fem. gender; not, as might be thought, the Plural of “mac.”

“*gairadh*” a band of domestic attendants. O’Brien’s Ir. Dict. voc. “*gas*.”—This termination is probably the Noun “*ruith*” a troop. See Lbnyd & O’Brien. in voc.

7. Nouns in *ach*, chiefly Patronymics, formed from Proper Names, thus; from “*Donull*” *Denald*, is formed “*Donullach*” a man of the name of *Macdonald*; from “*Griogar*” *Gregor*, “*Griogarach*” a *Macgregor*; so “*Leodach*” a *Maoleod*, “*Granntach*” a *Grant*, &c. from “*Albainn*” *Scotland*, “*Albannach*” a *Scotsman*; from “*Eiria*” *Ireland*, “*Eirineach*” an *Irishman*. These Nouns form their Plural regularly, “*Donullaich*, *Leodaich*, *Albannaich*, *Eirinich*.” So the following *Gentile* Nouns, which occur in the *Galic* Scriptures, are regularly formed from their respective Primitives, “*Partuich*” *Parthians*, “*Medich*” *Medes*, “*Elamuich*” *Elamites*, Acts ii. 9. “*Macedonaich*” *Macedonians*, 2 Cor. ix. 2, 4. See also Gen. xv. 19, 20, 21. Exod. xxiii. 23, 28. (d)

II. ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives in *ach*, formed generally from Nouns; as from “*fìrinn*” *truth*, “*fìrinneach*” *true*, *faithful*; from “*fuirn*”

(o) In the *Galic* N. Test. the *Gentile* Nouns Κορινθίους, Γαλατάς, Εφεσίους, are rendered “*Corintianaich*, *Galatianaich*, *Ephesianaich*.” Would it not be agreeable to the analogy of *Galic* derivation to write “*Corintich*, *Galataich*, *Ephesich*,” subjoining the *Galic* termination alone to the Primitive, rather than by introducing the syllable *an*, to form a Derivative of a mixed and redundant structure, partly vernacular, partly foreign? The word “*Samaritanaich*” John iv. 40. is remarkably redundant, having no fewer than three *Gentile* Terminations. From Σαμαρείταις is formed, agreeably to the Greek mode of derivation, Σαμαρείταις. To this the Latins added their own termination, and wrote *Samaritani*; which the Irish lengthened out still further into “*Samaritanaich*.” The proper *Galic* Derivative would be “*Samaraich*,” like “*Eamaich*, *Medich*, *Perfich*, &c.”

“*sunat*” *glee*, “*sunatach*” *cheerful*; “*cradh*” *pain*, “*cràit-each*” *painful*, “*togair*” *to incline*, “*togarrach*” *willing, desirous*.

2. Adjectives in *mhor* or *or*, derived from Nouns; as from “*àgh*” *felicity*, “*aghmhor*” *happy, blessed*; from “*feoil*” *flesh*, “*feolmhor*” *carnal*; from “*neart*” *strength*, “*neartmhor*” *strong*.

3. Adjectives in *ail* derived from Nouns; as from “*fear*” *man*, “*fearail*” *manful*; from “*caraid*” *a friend*, “*cairdail*” *contr. for “caraidail” friendly*; from “*namhaid*” *an enemy*, “*naimhdail*” *contr. for “namhaidail” hostile*; from “*fùrd*” *alertness*, “*furdail*” *alert*. (q)

III. VERBS.

Verbs in *ich*, for the most part Transitive, and implying causation, derived from Nouns or Adjectives; as from “*geal*” *white*, “*gealaich*” *to whiten*; “*naomh*” *holy*, “*naomhaich*” *to sanctify*; “*cruinn*” *round*, “*cruinnich*” *to gather together*; “*lamb*” *the hand*, “*laimhich*” *to handle*; “*cuimhne*” *memory*, “*cuimhnic*” *to remember*; “*crith*” *tremor*, “*criothnuich*” *to tremble*; “*fann*” *feeble*, “*fanuich*” *to faint*.

CHAP. II. OF COMPOSITION.

All compound words in Galic consist of two component parts, exclusive of the derivative terminations enumerated in

(q) The termination *ail* is a contraction for “*amhuil*” *like*. In Irish this termination is generally written full, “*fearamhuil*,” “*geanamhuil*” &c. From the Galic termination *ail*, is derived the Latin termination *alis*, “*fatalis, hospitalis, &c.*” whence the English *al*, “*final, conditional, &c.*”

the preceding Chapter. Of these component parts, the former may be conveniently named the Prepositive, the latter the Subjunctive term. It sometimes happens, tho' rarely, that the Subjunctive term also is a compound word, which must itself be decomposed in order to find out the Root.

In compounding words, the usual mode has been, to prefix to the term denoting the leading idea, the word denoting the accessory idea, or circumstance by which the signification of the leading word is modified. Accordingly we find Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, modified by prefixing to them a Noun, an Adjective, a Verb, or a Preposition.

In forming compound words, a Rule of very general application is, that when the Subjunctive term begins with a Consonant, it is aspirated. From this Rule, however, are to be excepted, 1. Words beginning with *s* followed by a mute, which never admit the aspirate; 2. Words beginning with a Lingual when the Prepositive term ends in *n*; 3. A few other instances in which there is an euphonic agreement between the Consonants thus brought into apposition, which would be violated if either of them were aspirated.

These observations will be found exemplified in the following Compounds.

I. Words compounded with a Noun prefixed.

Nouns compounded with a Noun.

“Beart” *dress, equipage*; “ceann” *head*; “ceann-bheart” *head-dress, armour for the head.*

“Fàinn” *a ring*; “cluas” *the ear*; “cluas-fhainn” *an ear-ring.*

“Galar” *a distemper*; “crith” *shaking*; “crith-ghalar,” *distemper attended with shaking, the Palsy.*

“Oglach”

- “ Oglach” *a servant* ; “ bean” (in composition “ ban”) *a woman* ; “ banoglach” *a female servant*.
 “ Fàidh” *a prophet* ; “ ban-fhaidh” *a prophetess*.
 “ Tighearn” *a lord* ; “ baintighearn” *a lady*.

Adjectives compounded with a Noun.

- “ Geal” *white* ; “ bian” *the skin* ; “ biangheal” *white-skinned*.
 “ Lom” *bare* ; “ cas” *the foot* ; “ caslom” *bare-foot*.
 “ ceann” *the head* ; “ ceannlom” *bare-headed*.
 “ Biorach” *pointed, sharp* ; “ cluas” *the ear* ; “ cluasbhorach” *having pointed ears*.

Verbs compounded with a Noun.

- “ Luaifg” *to rock or toss* ; “ tonn” *a wave* ; “ tonn-luaifg” *to toss on the waves*.
 “ Sleamhnuich” *to slide* ; “ cùl” *the back* ; “ cùl-sleamhnuich” *to back-slide*.
 “ Folaich” *to hide* ; “ feall” *deceit* ; “ feall-fholaich” *to lye in wait*.

II. Words compounded with an Adjective prefixed.

Nouns compounded with an Adjective.

- “ Uisge” *water* ; “ fìor” *true, genuine* ; “ fìoruifge” *spring-water*.
 “ Airgìod” *silver* ; “ beo” *alive* ; “ beo-airgìod” *quick-silver*.
 “ Sgolt” *a crack* ; “ crìon” *small, diminutive* ; “ crìonsgolt” *a fissure in wood caused by drought or heat*.
 “ Crìochan” *bounds, regions* ; “ garbh” *rough* ; “ garbh-crìochan” *rude mountainous regions*.

Adject.

Adjectives compounded with an Adjective.

- “Donn” *brown*; “dubh” *black*; “dubh-dhonn” *dark-brown*.
 “Gorm” *blue*; “dubh” *black*; “dubh-ghorm” *dark-blue*.
 “Briathrach” (not in use) from “briathar” *a word*; “deas” *ready*; “deas-bhriathrach” *of ready speech, eloquent*.
 “Scallach” (not in use) from “fealladh” *fight*; “geur” *sharp*; “geur-sheallach” *sharp-fighted*.

Verbs compounded with an Adjective.

- “Ruith” *to run*; “dian” *keen, eager*; “dian-ruith” *to run eagerly*.
 “Lean” *to follow*; “geur” *sharp, severe*; “geur-lean” *to persecute*.
 “Buail” *to strike*; “trom” *heavy*; “trom-buail” *to smite fore, discomfit*.
 “Ceangail” *to bind*; “dlùth” *close*; “dlùth-cheangail” *to bind fast*.

III. Words compounded with a Verb prefixed.

- “Art” *a stone*; “tarruing” *to draw*; “tarruing-art” *load-stone*.
 “Sùil” *the eye*; “meall” *to beguile*; “meall-shuil” *a leering eye*.

IV. Words compounded with a Preposition.

- “Radh” *a saying*; “roimh” *before*; “roimh-radh” *preface, prologue*.
 “Sokas” *light*; “eadar” *between*; “eadar-sokas” *twilight*.

“Mi-

“Mìnich” to *explain*; “eadar-mhìnich” to *interpret*.

“Gearr” to *cut*; “timchioll” *about*; “timchioll-ghearr” *circumcise*.

“Lot” to *wound*; “troimh” *thru*; “troimh-lot” to *stab*, *pierce thro’*.

Examples of words compounded with an inseparable Preposition are already given in Part II. Chap. VII.

Compound Nouns retain the gender of the leading simple Nouns. Thus “crith-ghalar” *palsy*, is masculine, because the leading Noun “Galar” *dyssemp*, is masculine; altho’ the accessory Noun “crith” by which “galar” is qualified, be feminine.—Except Nouns compounded with “Bean” *woman*, which are all feminine, tho’ the simple leading Noun be masculine; because the compound word denotes an object of the female sex; as “oglach” *a servant*, *mas.* but “banoglach” *a maid-servant*, *fem.* “caraid” *a friend*, *mas.* “bancharaid” *a female friend*, *fem.*

Compound words are declined in the same manner as if they were uncompounded.

In writing compound words, the component parts are sometimes separated by a hyphen, and sometimes not. The use of the hyphen does not seem to be regulated by any uniform practice. In the case of two vowels coming in apposition, the insertion of a hyphen seems indispensable; because, by the analogy of Galic orthography, two vowels, belonging to different syllables, are scarcely ever placed next to each other without some mark of separation(*r*). Thus “fo-aomadh,” *easily induced, propense*; “fo-
iomchar”

(*r*) Two or three exceptions from this rule occur; as the Plurals “dée,” *gods*, “mnai,” *women*, “lai,” *days*: But these are so irreguar in their form as well as spelling, that they ought rather to be rejected altogether, and their place supplied by the common Plurals “diathan, mnathan, lathan, or lathachan.”

iomchar," *easily carried*; "do-innseadh," *difficult to be told*; and not "foamadh, doinnseadh, &c." without the hyphen.

It was formerly remarked, Part I. that almost all Galic Polysyllables are accented on the first syllable. When, in pronouncing compound words, the accent is placed on the first syllable, the two terms appear to be completely incorporated into one word. When, on the other hand, the accent is placed, not on the first syllable of the Compound, but on the first syllable of the Subjunctive term; the two terms seem to retain their respective powers, and to produce their effect separately; and instead of being incorporated into one word, to be rather collaterally connected. A rule may then be derived from the pronunciation, for the use of the hyphen in writing Compounds, viz. "to insert the hyphen between the component parts, when the Prepositive term is not accented." Thus it is proposed to write "aineolach," *ignorant*, "antromaich," *to exaggerate*, "comhradh," *conversation*, "dobheart," *a bad action*, "foisgeul," *Gospel*, "banoglach," *a maidservant*, &c. without a hyphen; but to write "an-fhiosrach," *unacquainted*, "ban-fhiofaiche," *a female fortune-teller*, "co-fhreagarach," *corresponding*, "so-fhaiclin," *easily seen*, &c. with a hyphen. (*s*) By this rule, a correspondence is maintained, not only between the writing and the pronunciation, but likewise between the written language and the ideas expressed by it. A complex idea, whose parts are most closely united in the mind, is thus denoted by one undivided word; whereas an idea composed of parts more loosely connected, is expressed by a word, whereof the component parts are distinguished, and exhibited separately to the eye. Thus also the Galic scholar would have one uniform direction to follow in reading, viz. to place

(*s*) As if we should write in English "impious, impotent," without a hyphen; but "im-penitent, im-probable," with a hyphen.

place the accent always on the first syllable of an undivided word, or member of a word. If any exception be allowed, it must be only in the case already stated of two vowels coming in apposition, as “*beo-airgiod,*” *quicksilver*.

Let it be observed that, according to this rule, an Adjective preceding a Noun can never, but in the case just mentioned, be connected with it by a hyphen. For if the accent be wholly transferred from the Noun to the Adjective, then they are to be written as one undivided word; as “*garbhchrioehan,*” *highlands*; but if the accent be not so transferred, the Adjective and the Noun are to be written as two separate words; as “*feann duine,*” *an old man*, “*deagh ehomhairle,*” *good advice*, “*droch sgeul,*” *a bad tale*.

It not unfrequently happens that two Nouns, whereof the one qualifies the meaning of the other, and connected by the common grammatical relation of the one governing the other in the Genitive, come through use to be considered as denoting only one complex object. The two Nouns, in this case, are sometimes written together in one word, and thus form a Compound of a looser structure than those which have been considered. Such are “*ceann-cinnidh,*” *the head of a tribe or clan*. “*ceann-tighe,*” *the head of a family*, “*ceann-seadhna,*” *the leader of an army*, “*fear-turuis,*” *a traveller*, “*luchd-faire,*” *watchmen*, “*iobairt-pheacaidh,*” *a sin-offering*, “*uflar-bualaidh,*” *a threshing-floor*, “*fear-bainse,*” *a bridegroom*, “*crith-thalmhain,*” *an earth quake*, “*crios-guailne,*” *a shoulder-belt*, &c. In writing compound Nouns of this description, the two Nouns are never written in one undivided word, but always separated by a hyphen. It comes to be a question however, in many instances of one Noun governing another in the Genitive, whether such an expression is to be considered as a compound term, and the words to be con-

ned by a hyphen in writing ; or whether they are to be written separately, without any such mark of composition. An observation that was made in treating of the Government of Nouns, may help us to an answer, and furnish an easy rule in the case in question. It was remarked that when one Noun governed another in the Genitive, the Article was never joined to both ; that for the most part, it was joined to the Noun governed, but sometimes to the Noun governing ; that in the latter case, the two Nouns seemed to figure as one compound term, denoting one complex idea. If this last remark hold true, it may be laid down as a rule, that in every instance of a Noun governing another in the Genitive, where the Article is or may be prefixed to the *governing Noun*, there the two Nouns ought to be connected by a hyphen in writing ; otherwise, not. Thus we can say, without impropriety, “ an ceann-feadhna,” *the commander*, “ an luchd-coimhid,” *the keepers* ; and the Nouns are accordingly considered as Compounds, and written with a hyphen. But it would be contrary to the usage of the language to say “ am mullach craige,” *the top of a rock*, “ an tuachdar talmhain,” *the surface of ground*. Accordingly it would be improper to write a hyphen between the Nouns in these and similar examples.

The different effects of these two modes of writing, with or without the hyphen, is very observable in such instances as the following : “ ainm dùthcha,” *the name of a country*, as Scotland, Argyle, &c. “ ainm-dùthcha,” *a country name, or patronymic*, as Scotsman, Highlander, &c. “ clann Donuill,” *Donald's children* ; clann-Donuill,” *the Macdonalds*.

Though few have exerted themselves hitherto in explaining the structure of the Galic language, in respect of its inflections, construction, and collocation ; this cannot
be

be said to be the case with regard to Etymology. Much has been attempted, and something has been done, toward analysing single vocables, particularly names of places. But this analysis seems to have been too often made, rather in a way of random conjecture, than by a judicious regard to the analogy of Derivation and Composition. The passion for analysing has even induced some to assert that all true Galic Primitives consist of but one syllable; that all Poly-syllables are either derived or compounded; and therefore that there is room to search for their etymon. Those who may expect to find here a system of directions, by which the supposed Root, or component parts, of any Poly-syllable may be discovered, will find themselves disappointed. All I have thought it necessary to attempt, is to methodise and exemplify those general principles of Etymology which are obvious and unquestioned; and which regulate the composition and derivation of those classes of words, whereof the analysis may be traced with some probability of success.

FINIS.

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